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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,135—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

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* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	23rd Octr.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	30th „
M* CARTHAGE	5220	W. J. Nantes	6th Nov.
B.I. EGYPT	8000	P. F. Briscoe	13th „
M* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	20th „
B.I. PENINSULAR	5186	W. A. Wheler	27th „
M* CARTHAGE	5980	W. J. Nantes	4th Dec.
B.I. INDIA	7911	W.D.G. Worcester	11th „
M* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	18th „
B.I. CALEDONIA	755	W.B. Andrews	25th „

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The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship to a Steamer for BRINDISI, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,140	1st Nov., 1897.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MEDUSA	T. Androvich	2,709	
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,269	12th Nov.

The s. s. MEDUSA will not call at KARACHI.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer.	3,878	21st Nov., 1897.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. POLLUCE to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

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Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Oct. 21, 1897.

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S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain R. NUNOME, 3,221 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on 25th instant.

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Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 18th October, 1897.

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TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

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YARRA	4,255	Le Coispellier	29th October.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	26th November.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about the
S.S. X			18th Nov., 1897.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 26th Oct., at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

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FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 5th Nov.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, on or about 26th Oct.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

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H. D. MOOLAN.

M. P. BARIA.
PESTONJEE MANECKJEE;
J. N. KAPADIA.
P. M. DAMANIA.
P. C. SHROFF.
A. C. SHROFF.

And other Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE

INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE | IN THE WORLD. | PRICE Rs. 250 CASH. | PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]

Assurances on every sound and approved Plan effected on most Favourable Terms.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY

DURING 11 YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1896.

Year.	New Assurances.	Net Premium Income.	Invested Funds.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1885	73,48,020	14,76,426	53,28,570
1896	1,58,50,446	39,09,890	2,07,07,563

It will thus be seen that in Eleven Years the Net Premium Income has nearly trebled whilst the Funds have almost quadrupled, which remarkable expansion affords convincing testimony of Good Management and Successful Working, and promises splendid results in the future.

CHIEF AGENTS:—W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

THE NORWICH UNION FIRE INSURANCE SOCIETY
(ESTABLISHED 1797).

THE PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE OF LONDON
(ESTABLISHED 1782).

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.
(ESTABLISHED 1850).

THE STRAITS INSURANCE CO., SINGAPORE (MARINE).
THE WORLD MARINE INSURANCE CO., LD.

As Agents of the above First-class Offices, we are prepared to accept LIFE, FIRE, and MARINE RISKS.

Terms on Application to W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., BOMBAY.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD.,

TAILORS AND BREECHES MAKERS

BOMBAY.

RIDING BREECHES

CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES GIVING THE MAXIMUM OF FREEDOM AND COMFORT TO THE WEARER

DRILLS
CANTOONS
WHIPCORDS
BEDFORD CORDS
VELVET CORDS
CASHMERES
AND SILKS
For Racing.

PATTERNS AND QUOTATIONS ON APPLICATION.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

LATEST MEDALS FOR EXCELLENCE AND PURITY.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1895.
GOLD MEDAL EMPIRE OF INDIA EXHIBITION OF 1896.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

KNOW ALL MEN by these presents that at a General Public Meeting it was unanimously decided and resolved that the best Brand of Cigars tendered for General Consumption and in open and fair competition is the celebrated "Bahadur" Brand.

The Committee appointed to report on the various samples submitted arrived at their decision on the following grounds:—

(1) EXCELLENCY of MATERIALS Used,
(2) UNIFORM QUALITY.
(3) MILDNESS AND GOOD FLAVOUR.

By order of the Board of Public Opinion,

Connoisseur

McDOWELL & Co.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF
BAHADUR CIGARS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT!
FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
ONLY ONE MORE PERFORMANCE.
PROFESSOR [illegible] AND MADAME ODELLA,
in their Extraordinary Entertainment of Marvellously delightful [illegible], Rifle Shooting and Wonderful [illegible] Legerdemaine!
Plan for Reserved Seats at the "Floral Bower," next to the Gaiety Theatre.

NOTICE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.
(Of 105, Victoria St., Westminster, London, S.W.)

THE BOMBAY DEPOT will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 26th instant, for DIWALI (Hindu) Holiday.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Town Hall, on THURSDAY, 28th October at 5-45 P.M.

R. B. NIXON,
Acting Honorary Secretary.

PLAGUE COMMITTEE OFFICE.

RETURN TICKETS for DIWALI HOLIDAYS to KOLABA DISTRICT available up to 6 days exempt from QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

1. To places beyond Kolaba special application for exemption will have to be made.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC desiring TO SEE the DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS from SATURDAY to WEDNESDAY next, are informed that the following is the route laid down:—

I.—Carriages starting from the Town Hall should proceed along Bazaar Gate Street and after passing the Bazaar Gate Street Police Station turn into Hornby Road, south of the Municipal Garden, thence pass by the Gaiety Theatre into Cruickshank Road, Carnac Road and Shaik Memon Street and Mumbadevi, they will then proceed along Kalbadevi Road upto Robert Money Institution, at which point they will turn and pass up Kalbadevi, Mumbadevi, Pydhoni and Bhendy Bazaar Roads to J. J. Hospital.

II.—Carriages starting from J. J. Hospital will go down the Bhendy Bazaar, Pydhoni, and Mumbadevi Roads into Shaik Memon Street and pass along the Hornby Road, Victoria Terminus into Bazaar Gate Street upto the Town Hall, where they will turn and follow the route laid down in para. I.

In the event of a crush in Shaik Memon Street (Marwari Bazaar) carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Balaji Suklaji Street, Abdul Rahiman Street on to Hornby Road.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 21st October, 1897.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance)..............Rs. 12
Ditto (including postage to Europe). Rs. 15
Single Copy..............................As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 24th DIVIDEND, at the Rate of Gt. Rs. 50 (fifty) per Share, for the Half-year ended 30th June, 1897, has been declared, and will be paid to those shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 7th day of October, 1897, at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, on and after MONDAY, the 1st November, 1897, between the hours of 11 to 2 P.M., on production of their Share Certificates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
For the Hyderabad (Deccan) Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

J. SEYMOUR KEAY,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent,
by FLEMING, SHAW & Co.,
His Attorneys.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1897.

LATHAM & Co.,
BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS,
SHIPPING, FORWARDING, COMMISSION AND GENERAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and conducted free of charge and interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of interest to be obtained on application.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES AND REGULAR HOME PAYMENTS arranged at the best rate of exchange of the day. Clients' ADDRESSES CODED free of charge.
SOVEREIGNS AND BANK NOTES bought and sold at the most favourable rates.
PAY AND PENSIONS collected without charge and without life certificates.
LOANS AND ADVANCES made on approved securities.
PACKAGES forwarded to Europe and America by Eastern Express" at frequent and regular intervals, thus offering the [illegible] Express service, before the [illegible]
[illegible] by "HOME EXPRESS" [illegible] parts of the World. Reliable [illegible]
[illegible] Bombay and Kurrachee cleared [illegible] and economy.
[illegible] warehoused and [illegible] manufacture received [illegible] and forwarded and delivered [illegible]
[illegible] effected at current [illegible]
[illegible] London, Liverpool and Paris by
GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that under Section 19, Sub-section 12 of the Municipal Act III of 1888 the Municipal Commissioner will begin on 2nd November, 1897, to REVISE the LIST of persons appearing to be entitled to be enrolled in the MUNICIPAL ELECTION ROLL prepared under Sub-section 1 of the aforesaid Section, and he will, for this purpose hear between 11 A.M. and 2 P.M., at the Chief Municipal Office, on the Cruickshank Road, Fort, between the 2nd and 6th November, both days inclusive, the claims, objections and applications which may have been duly made under Sub-sections 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the said Section on or before the 1st proximo.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 22nd October 1897.

NOTICE.
ILLUMINATIONS
AND
EXHIBITION OF PHOTOGRAPHS
In honor of their being appointed
PHOTOGRAPHERS
TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS OF INDIA.
AT THE
ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON
OF
RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS,
Hornby Row, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building,
BOMBAY.
FOR TWO DAYS ONLY,
MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 25th and the 26th OCTOBER, 1897.
From 6-30 to 10 P.M.
ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published at the Bombay Gazette Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1888 and 1865, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1883 and 1895, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy..........................Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort,

WANTED.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a Gentleman with a thorough knowledge of LOCOMOTIVES, and capable of giving instruction on STEAM and the STEAM ENGINE. Full particulars of experience, age, references, and copies of testimonials are required. Salary Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per mensem.

AN ASSISTANT with a good knowledge of MECHANICS (Theoretical and applied), is also required. Applicants should give all the above particulars required, and also state in which of the following departments they have been employed:—(a) PATTERN MAKING, (b) FOUNDRY, (c) SMITHY, (d) MACHINE TOOLS and LATHES, (e) FITTING.

Salary Rs. 100 per mensem. Only written applications will be considered, which should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL of the Institute.

C. N. WADIA,
Ag. Honorary Secretary.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for local and Up-country consignments. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers, Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, are for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	5	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

NOTICES.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIWALI FESTIVAL is now approaching the Public are hereby CAUTIONED that if any person LETS OFF or THROWS any FIREWORKS on or near any Public Street, Road or Thoroughfare, he will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to Law. The Police have been directed to strictly enforce this order.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 20th October, 1897.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

ON and from FRIDAY, 22nd instant, 3rd Class Passengers from KIM, SAYAN and AMROLI for Stations BANDRA to COLABA inclusive and via DADAR will ONLY be booked by the No. 4 Up Passenger Train LEAVING BROACH at 10-43.

For this purpose the abovementioned Train will be stopped at Kim to pick up any intending Passengers.

The Booking of 3rd Class Passengers for any of the above Stations will be stopped 15 minutes before the due Arrival of the Train.

All Passengers whether 1st, 2nd or 3rd Class Booking from any of these Stations to Bandra and Stations South and via Dadar must produce a Pass or Certificate in the prescribed form, signed by an officer authorised in that behalf by the District Magistrate of Surat, without which Tickets will not be issued. This does not refer to Europeans and Public Officers travelling on duty.

D. H. POWELL,
Ag. Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 21st October, 1897.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BOMBAY.

EXAMINATIONS in 66 subjects will be held under the authority of the City and Guilds of London Institute each year in the month of May. Particulars will be found in the Programme of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, price two annas. Applications for examination must be received before the first Monday in March.

ENAMELLED NAME-PLATES, SIGN-BOARDS, and all description of Enamelled work in different colors, is being done at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay.

For prices and particulars, apply to the Principal.

NOWROSJEE N. WADIA,
Honorary Secretary.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

DAY CLASSES.—The Classes in ENGINEERING and COTTON MANUFACTURE, will RE-OPEN on WEDNESDAY, the 27th October, 1897.

Students are trained to become qualified workmen in addition to receiving instruction in Machine Drawing, Steam, Mechanics and other complementary subjects. The course of instruction lasts for 3 years.

EVENING CLASSES AND PUBLIC LECTURES.—

A MACHINE DRAWING CLASS will be held to qualify candidates to take positions as DRAUGHTSMEN.

It is proposed also to open a Class for LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERING which will be held on SATURDAY afternoons, practice work will be given on the Institute Locomotive Engine.

A Series of EVENING LECTURES on practical subjects will be given throughout the Session and these will be open to the PUBLIC.

The PROGRAMME of the Institute giving full particulars can be had from the Principal on forwarding 2 annas in Stamp.

C. N. WADIA,
Ag. Honorary Secretary.

PORBANDAR STATE, KATHIAWAR.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are invited for the work of constructing a Shutter Weir a Lock, Regulators and protective works in and near the River Bhadar; Dredging the River bed and Excavating Drainage Channels.

The cost of the works which will probably be executed at present, will probably amount to Three Lakhs of Rupees.

Plans, Specifications and estimate may be inspected at the office of the undersigned, and Form of Tender obtained, on and after MONDAY, the 1st November, during office hours.

Contractors should give undersigned previous notice of their intention to visit the site of the works.

Tenders will be received at noon on MONDAY, the 22nd November next.

It must be clearly understood by Tenderers that the Administrator, Porbandar State, is not bound to accept the lowest Tender or any Tender.

J. J. B. BENSON, A.M. I.C.E.,
State Engineer.
Porbandar, 15th October, 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
WEEKLY EXPRESS FROM BOMBAY TO CALCUTTA.

A SPECIAL EXPRESS TRAIN carrying the OVERLAND MAILS, leaves Bombay Victoria Terminus weekly about five hours after the Mail Steamer is signalled and for convenience of passengers proceeding in the direction of Calcutta, arrangements have been made for a Special Service of through carriages to be attached to this train, which will perform the journey from Bombay to Calcutta in about 40 hours, making short halts only at principal Stations.

First-class passengers only with their servants, 3rd class, and luggage, are carried by the train commencing with the first Weekly Express Train in October; a dining Car will be provided in which meals and other refreshments will be served, at reasonable rates.

FARES—

Bombay to Calcutta Rs. 100, including use of the dining Car
Bombay to other Stations at which the train stops ordinary rates.

Passengers desirous of availing themselves of the Special Service by the Weekly Express are requested to notify their intention to the Purser on board the Steamer before reaching Aden, so that advice by wire may be sent to Bombay.

Intending passengers by the Express should be particular to have their luggage all ready for landing immediately on arrival of the Steamer, so that no time may be lost in passing it ashore.

E. W. KEILY,
Acting General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th September, 1897.

LIST OF ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

- JANARDHAN NARAYEN RANADE, late of Bombay, Hindu.
- FRANCIS TRIPP, late Telegraph Inspector G. I. P. Railway, Shegaon.
- BALAJI BALLOO CHARKOL, late of Bombay, Kamati Fulmali.
- KHIMJEE CHAPSEY, late of Bombay, Hindu.
- ROBERT HENRY MICHAELSON YEATES, late Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, Fort Sandeman.
- JOSEPH DOWLING, late Canteen Steward, 2nd Battalion Royal Irish Rifles, Poona.
- ATMARAM DAMODER, late of Bombay, Hindu.
- ABDULLABHOY MULA SUMSOODIN, of Bombay and late of Sidhpore, Mahomedan.
- RAMJEE GOVINDJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu.

ALL PERSONS having claims against being indebted to or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned, at his office, within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Ag. Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, Oct. 1897.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.............. £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS AT 4 PER CENT. per annum and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .... Yen 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... „ 7,500,000
RESERVE FUND .... „ 6,010,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK. The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 46,000,000 = £1,840,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.
CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS
BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE: 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH: 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.
Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the England and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities quoted in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interest or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO
PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S
"B." BRAND
CHAMPAGNE.
In Magnums, Quarts and Pints
LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

CROFT, MODY & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS
For CROFT & Co.'s (OPORTO)
CELEBRATED WINES.
CROFT'S PARTICULAR,
Rs. 120 per dozen.
CROFT'S TAWNY OLD PORT,
Rs. 48 per dozen.
CROFT'S WHITE PORT,
Rs. 52 per dozen.
CROFT'S FRUITY PORT,
Rs. 30 per dozen.
Apply to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, Bank Street.
OR,
Retail Agents:—
MESSRS. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.
N.B.—Ask for Labels with our Names on Bottles before buying.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a neverfailing and permanent Cure. It
Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing, I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of boils is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicines than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a lesser quantity will effect a cure.—I am dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. KOGOUMBE DUNSFORD,
5 Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1892.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of longstanding cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture," blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ld.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON E.C.
BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Eliya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 12 months at 4 per cent.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

R. CHALMERS,
Manager

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree, Ranipettai.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD:—
FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
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RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short period during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

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Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

(By Order of the Board,)
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay, 20th July 1897

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..........................$ 10,000,000
Reserve Fund..............................$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$ 10,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Rampart Row, [illegible] Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

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HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergère.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

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BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened. Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, [illegible] centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, and in [illegible] facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Acting Manager.

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WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as:—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Booth Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh, L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh.

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis; one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	„	0	15
Do. No. II	„	0	14
Do. No. III	„	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	„	0	12
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THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt. FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 2 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon. Creosol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon. Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS.
11, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PURE AERATED WATERS.
FROM
BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., {ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel,} BOMBAY.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST SIX MONTHS' BUSINESS
PROPOSALS FOR Rs. 10,00,000

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In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.
FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birthday.	Sum Assured payable at Death.								Sum Assured payable in					
	Premiums throughout Life.		Premiums limited to 25 years.		Premiums limited to 20 years.		Premiums limited to 15 years.		25 years or at Death if previous.		20 years or at Death if previous.		15 years or at Death if previous.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.
20	21	10	27	2	30	7	36	6	37	11	47	6	64	5
25	24	2	29	7	33	0	39	4	38	7	48	0	64	13
30	27	4	32	5	36	0	42	13	39	11	49	0	65	10
35	31	5	35	14	39	12	47	1	41	10	50	8	66	13
40	36	11	40	8	44	9	52	5	44	10	52	14	68	11
45	43	14	46	12	50	13	58	12	49	6	56	13	71	11

MEDICAL FEE and STAMP on the POLICY are PAID by the COMPANY.

Forms of Proposal and full particulars may be had from
E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. by all the principal Merchants in India.

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WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

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Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

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DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. De Roos, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 34 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

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(LONDON).
AN ILLUSTRATED REVIEW AND RECORD NEWS.
THE MOST ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING PICTORIAL PAPER FOR
ENGLISH PEOPLE RESIDING ABROAD.
EVERY FRIDAY, SIXPENCE.
PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED.
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HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
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FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANOE LANDOW, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One new English built half C spring Vis-a-Vis, with India rubber tyres, suitable for one or pair of horses, by Fulker, of Salisbury.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

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Second-hand LANDOWS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well known-makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to
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GOLD AND SILVER THREADS.
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BULLIONS of every Description for Embroidering,
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A provision for Self on retirement, or for Wife and Family in case of death.

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20	Rs. 12 14 8
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LONDON,
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LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,127,500 Sterling.

RESULTS OF 1896.

Net Premiums		£836,165
Profit—excluding Interest.	£84,800	
Interest on Investments...	36,116	
		120,916
Dividends for Year	£42,550	
Added to Reserves	78,366	
		120,916

LOSSES paid during past TEN YEARS.
£4,363,174.

FINANCIAL PROGRESS.

	Premiums.	Reserve Fund
1876	£240,739	£37,91
1886	482,110	376,412
1896	836,165	873,194

Insurances granted on all classes of risks in Bombay or the Mofussil. Surveys made and specifications of COTTON MILLS and other risks drawn up free of charge.

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WM. D. GRAHAM,
Resident Secretary.

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MESSRS. DAVID SASSOON & Co.

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NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THEIR
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
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WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.
HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

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Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 5
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but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

To SUBSCRIBERS—

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
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Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly .... „ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum ....Rs. 12
Half-yearly .... „ 6
Quarterly ....

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS. Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,347½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,225
Bank of Madras	[illegible]	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,250
Commercial & Ld. [illegible]	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	127½
EXCHANGE BANKS. Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	2 pr. ct.	80
Chartered Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	$1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	3

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	225
Asiatic Fire Insurance Co. Ld	20,000	1,000	100	...	90
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	144
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	3,700
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	75	1,675
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd [illegible]	56
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5 pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mill's	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	222½
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	345
Kurrachee Landing	500	800	300	30	183
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	178
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	145
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Port Canning Co.	8,000	2,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	487½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	66	1,040
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	125	158
Telephone Co.	8,000	251	100	dvd Rs11	28 xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad ad v.	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	540
Anglo-Indian	1,340	...	60	Nil	48
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	818	1,000	1,800	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	50	all	8 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	775
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	800
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	740
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,640xd
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	805
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	380
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	540
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1015
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	525
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	380
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	575
Hindostan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	665
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,300	500	500	25	720
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	650
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,550
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	505
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,175
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	655
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	215
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	230
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	850
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	755xd
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	250xd
Lord Reay Mills	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,115
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dv Rs.100	3,350
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 70	2,477½
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2,190
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,300	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	5'0
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	340
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld.)	749	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,300
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	860
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,215
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	950
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2,050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	840
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	200
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	dvd Rs.20	3.0
Standard Mills Co.	1,500	500	500	25	350
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	660
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.15	560
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venisbunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	500nom.
Western India	1,300	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	770
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,500	1,000	1,300	..	—

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,090
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	4,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	140
Brenie Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	175xd
Broach City Press Co. Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	225
Colaba	500	1,380	1,380	dvd Rs15	305
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,1.0
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	35
Fort	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,000
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	515
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	350xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	475
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	711
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	dvd Rs20	375
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	15	230
New Berar	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs15	525xd
New Indian	4,000	125	125	dvd 16½	145xd
Prince of Wales	200	500	500	25	440
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	21	385
Sassoon	200	500	500	31	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	2,000	758	6	505
Sorab Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
[illegible]	...	500	...	dvd Rs6	1,135

PRICES OF BULLION

Sovereigns	Rs. 15-8
Carolus	...
Mexican Dollars	...
Gold Five-Franc Pieces	...
Bar Silver	75
Gold Leaf	24-12
Bar Gold, English (... touch)	24-10
Bar Australian	24 8
Bar Bombay	24 8
Bar Pesin	24

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Three and-a-half per cent Reduced	97-3
Three and-a-half per cent 1865	100-2
Municipal 5 per cent, Debenture Loans	128
New French Loan 3 per cent. 1872	...
City of Paris Loan	...
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	106

EXCHANGE

	Terms.	Rate.
London Banks	On demand	1s. 3 19-32
do.	Telegraphic	1s. 3 19-32
do.	3 Months sight	1s. 3 21-32
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	----
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 13-16
Do. Documents	3 Do. do.	1s. 3 29-32
Do. do	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 25-32
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 3 7-8
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	166
France	3 Do.	167
Calcutta	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days	99 1-8
Madras	At sight	100 1-16
Do.	30 days	99 9-16
China	30 days	148 to 197

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but ROWLANDS'.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 5h. 32m. High water, 8-54m., 9-36a. Low water, 2-40m., 3-16a. Gymkhana Sports conclude.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 57m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 9-35m., 10-19a. Low water, 3-27m., 3-50a. Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj, Prabhu Seminary Hall, 4-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlement, China, Japan, and Australia, per s. s. Ganges, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 12 noon, on Wednesday, the 27th instant.

THE LATE MR. DHARAMSI.—The London-Indian Society (84-85, Palace Chambers) passed the following resolution unanimously at a meeting, held on the 2nd instant:—"That this house records with very deep regret the sad news of the premature death of the Hon. Mr. Abdulla Meherally Dharamsi, a leading citizen of Bombay, and thinks that in the death of Mr. Dharamsi India has lost one of her ablest sons. And further, the Society tenders its sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of the deceased in their irreparable loss."

FIRE AT NOWROJI HILL.—About 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a room on the second floor of a house, belonging to Haji Abdulla Valli Mahomed, and situated at Nowroji Hill, Dongree. The neighbours, on seeing the smoke, raised an alarm, which awoke the occupant, Mahadoo Gunpat, who left the room at once. The Babulla Tank steam fire-engine promptly repaired to the scene, and put the fire out. The cause of the fire is attributed to an open kerosine lamp, which had been left hanging and burning on the bamboo partition of the room. The damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 500, and to the tent Rs. 300.

A SOCIAL CLUB FOR JAMNAGAR.—A correspondent says:—At the unanimous desire of some first-class students, an attempt has been made to establish a social club for the benefit of the constituents therein. The society sits bi-weekly to discuss subjects, moral as well as social, in order to banish all nervousness and to defuse knowledge in general. It is a matter of great rejoicing that the society bids fair to achieve future greatness and prosperity. The society tenders its heartfelt gratitude towards the head-master of the local High School, who has been chiefly instrumental in achieving the success so far attained.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON BOARD A VESSEL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of Rama Gopal, aged twenty years, a coal labourer, employed on board the steam-ship Clan Macrae, which was until yesterday afternoon, lying in the Prince's Dock, taking in coal. About 3 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the deceased and another labourer were in the starboard bunker, trimming coal, when the heap of coal suddenly gave way and the deceased, who was nearest to the heap, was buried under it. A number of labourers immediately removed the coal and extricated the deceased, who was then found to be dead. As the vessel was about to leave the dock, the body of the deceased was conveyed ashore, and thence the police had it removed to the morgue. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquiry was held, yesterday, at the Sonapore cemetery, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of a Mahomedan lad, named Ahmed Ismael, aged eleven years, son of a hack victoria driver, residing with his parents at Mathew Road, Girgaum. On one afternoon, about three months ago, the deceased, who was playing in the street in front of the house, went in and informed his father that he had been bitten by a dog on the second toe of his left foot while he was kicking at the animal. There was a small wound on the toe, to which the mother applied some chunam and a pie and bandaged the wounded limb. The wound healed up in four days, and the lad again went about playing quite well. About six days ago deceased complained of cold in his limbs, and about three days after exhibited symptoms of hydrophobia. He used to get wild on seeing water. The parents took the lad to Dr. Ismail Janmahomed, who treated him. The symptoms developed, and the deceased died on Thursday evening. A verdict of death from hydrophobia was recorded.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO AN AUSTRALIAN ROUGH RIDER.—Mr. Thomas Dermody, an Australian rough-rider in the service of Mr. James Tulloch, horse-importer of Gowalia Tank Road, was, yesterday morning, riding one of his master's horses at the Chowpatty Sands, when the animal tripped and fell, throwing the rider down on the ground, killing him almost on the spot. He was placed in a victoria, bleeding from the nose and mouth and conveyed by one of his ghorawallas to Inspector Hurst's bungalow at the Chowpatty Police Station. Mr. Hurst got in the gharry and started at once to take deceased to the St. George's Hospital, but on arriving at the Girgaum Police Station, the Inspector found the deceased to be dead. Mr. Hurst thereupon drove to the J. J. Hospital. The body of the deceased was then conveyed to the morgue, where Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry. From the evidence recorded by the coroner, it appears that the deceased, who was about twenty-eight years of age, had been in Bombay for the last eighteen months, and was a first class rider and a very careful man. About 5 o'clock, yesterday morning, he took two horses from his master's stables to the Chowpatty sands. Both the animals are said to be quiet, having been landed about eighteen months ago. Deceased rode one of the horses, while the other was led by a ghorrawalla. He examined one of the animals on the sands for about ten or twelve minutes, and then gave the horse in charge of the ghorawalla and mounted the other animal. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SLIGHT INJURY RESULTING IN DEATH.—Before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane brought up on remand and again charged Noorbhoy Mahomedali, a Mahomedan, with causing grievous hurt to Essoofali Peerbhoy, a servant employed in a tea shop at Dharoo Street, belonging to one Tyabali. Mr. Nicholson, the Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution, while the accused was defended by Mr. Kazi Kabirrudin, barrister-at-law. It appeared from the evidence recorded by the magistrate that about half-past 11 o'clock on the forenoon of the 13th instant the accused went into the shop, and having filled up a cup of tea, requested the servant Essoofali to take it to a customer, who was standing outside. Essoofali refused to do so, saying that he did not know the customer, and some high words, passed between the parties. The accused got enraged and gave two blows with his clenched fist to Essoofali on the side of his body. The beating, which was not given with the intention of causing any real injury to the man, however proved serious. Essoofali being of weak constitution, and subject to fits of cough and other diseases. Immediately after the blows had been struck Essoofali became giddy and sat down on a bench. His master took him into the shop, when he began to breath heavily and expired in about fifteen minutes. At an inquest held by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body, Dr. Sidney Smith, who made an autopsy said that both the lungs were pneumonic and breaking down with a large quantity of pus. The pericardium was full of serum and the liver was abnormally large. In his opinion the immediate cause of death was hydrops pericardi. Dr. Smith further asserted that if the deceased had been assaulted shortly before his death, that could not have caused nor accelerated the death. Mr. Kazi Kabirudin for the defence, said that that on the evidence the court could, at the most, convict his client of a common assault. There were no external marks of violence on the body of the deceased, and he submitted that a small fine would meet the end of Justice. His Worship, on the evidence, altered the charge to one of common assault, and sentenced accused to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

BREACH OF THE FACTORY ACT.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Dwarkadas Shamji and Ramdas Shah, agents to the New Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Chinchpoogly, appeared before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, to answer summonses taken out against them at the instance of Mr. A. Wood, C.I.E., Chief Inspector of Factories, charging them with neglecting to send a notice, required by section 13 of the Indian Factories Act and Rule 20 of the rules framed thereunder, of the death of a boy, named Kondia Bhaiooo, which occurred by accident in a machine on the premises of the mill on the 17th September last. The complainant, in his information, stated that on the afternoon of the 17th ultimo the deceased lad while working at a certain ring-throstle frame in the company's mill at Chinchpoogly was drawn between the tin rollers of the machine and killed almost immediately on the mill premises from the injuries received by him. Under section 13 of the Indian Factories Act, and Rule 20 of the rules framed thereunder, the accident should have been notified to the complainant, as Chief Inspector of Factories, within one hour of its occurrence, but, up to the 7th instant, he received no such notice. Mr. Wood, therefore, affirmed that the occupiers of the factory (the two accused) committed an offence punishable under section 15 (1) (i) of the Indian Factories Act. If, however, the court thought fit to presume the absence of the agents, he (complainant) had no objection to the present complaint being entertained as against their principal agent in the management of the factory, viz., Nusserwanji K. Mehta, the manager of the mill. The complainant further stated that the omission to give notice of the accident was intentional and not due to negligence, and in support of the complaint tendered a circular, dated the 16th May 1895, issued by the then Chief Inspector of Factories, calling upon the agents of this mill and other mills to guard all their ring frames in such a manner as to prevent accidents of this sort. He produced a notice received by him in due form of a minor accident, which occurred in the same mill on the same date, but not of the fatal accident occurred to the deceased lad.

After the process had been issued, and the summonses served on the agents (the two accused), Mr. Jehangir Neemuchwalla, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the agents, and informed the court that the process ought not to be issued against the agents, but against the manager of the mill, as he always attended the mill.

The magistrate, accordingly, ordered a summons to be issued against the manager, Nusserwanji K. Mehta, but directed the agents also to be present in court at the hearing of the summons.

On the case being called on for hearing, yesterday Mr. Velinker defended the manager, and Mr. Neemuchwalla appeared for the agents. The accused Mehta pleaded guilty and accepted all liability of the negligence to send notice to the complainant.

Considering this being the first prosecution under the Factory Act, the magistrate fined the manager Rs. 25, and ordered the agents to be discharged.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes, freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL SANFORD, Commanding the Meerut district, proceeds home next month on eight months' leave owing to ill health. General Blood, it is believed, will officiate for him.

THE Shamozai section of the Utman Khel, who are now receiving a visit from a portion of the Malakand Field Force, lie immediately south of Jhar, on the road from the Panjkora to Inayat Killa. They have surrendered a number of breech-loading rifles for sharing in the outbreak in the Swat Valley.

IT is definitely settled that Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Kenny, Administrative Commissariat Officer, Burma, will be appointed Commissary-General, Madras Command, on the retirement of the officiating incumbent, Colonel G. L. Eliot, in November. Colonel W. Cook, Commissary-General, Madras, now on sick leave, retires under medical advice.

AN application has been made to the Government of India for the detailment of a Police Force for the protection of stores in transit from Khushalgarh to Kohat, and at Khushalgarh itself. The force is to consist of one Inspector, four Deputy Inspectors, sixteen Sergeants and one hundred and sixty-four constables, and is to be placed under the orders of Major W. J. H. Band, at Khushalgarh.

A SENSATIONAL occurrence enlivened the harbour, the other morning, at Zanzibar, when an Indian trader who not being sure of his bearings had got on board the D. O. A. L. General, instead of the Setos, jumped overboard as the ship began to steam off for south, and was luckily picked up by a boat from the Phœbe, suffering, however, the grevious loss of his shoes.

FROM the 9th to the 15th instant, 1 European, 8 Eurasians, 8 Native Christians, 279 Hindus and 24 Mahomedans died within the Municipal limits of Madras, making a total of 340 persons. The average for the corresponding week of the ten previous years was 370. The deaths are thus classified:—2 from cholera, 1 from plague, 1 from small-pox, 6 from measles, 129 from fevers, 28 from dysentery, 14 from diarrhœa, and 159 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 39'0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the 10 previous years was 42'6 per 1,000 per annum.

CERTAIN movable property in Madras was attached in execution of a decree of the Small Causes Court, whereupon a claim was made for the property in the same Court and disallowed. A suit was then brought in the City Civil Court to establish title to the property, and the defendant took objection that this Court had no jurisdiction. The Judge decided that this was a proper objection and non-suited the plaintiff. It has already been held, however, that such a suit could not be taken to the Small Cause Court, and this by a Full Bench of Small Causes Court Judges. The wonder now is where the case does lie.

HIS LORDSHIP THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS summed up referred trials, the other morning, in a manner which should be exceedingly profitable to those who read newspapers with the desire to become conversant with the news of the day, but, at the same time, grudge the time necessarily so spent. There is, he said, a regular set form in all these cases, that the prosecution witnesses are all liars, and are suborned by an influential man in the village; that the Vakil for the defence colludes with the prosecution, and innocent men always get hanged.

IN consequence of the battalion of the 93rd Highlanders, now on field service at Datta Khel, being short of its complement of officers and men, Captain MacNeill, who is at present in command of the depot at Nowshera, will probably be ordered to join his battalion immediately. Owing to 40 men having been invalided, and the probability of some more additions to this number, Captain MacNeill will take fifty men with him from the depot, to bring the battalion up to its former strength.

THE Chief Commissioner of Assam has placed Mr. D. S. Lees, Assistant Commissioner, on special duty under the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, to carry out a careful inquiry during the cold weather into the circumstances of the ryots of the Kamrup and Nowgong district, to ascertain what remissions of land revenue and other relief will be required. These districts suffered severely from the indirect results of the recent earthquake, which, as described recently, by raising the river beds and causing subsidence of *bunds* led to disastrous floods which swept away cattle and crops. Mr Lees will also inquire into the cause of the unsatisfactory decrease in the land revenue demand of the same districts which has occurred of late years.

MR. J. F. STEVENS, Judicial Commissioner, Central Provinces, will fill the vacancy in the Calcutta High Court caused by the resignation of Mr. Justice Beverley. Mr. C. A. Wilkins, now officiating for Mr. Justice Beverley, will continue to act as a Judge of the High Court until the return of Sir Henry Prinsep from special duty.

MR. M. P. COODE, Under-Secretary in the Public Works Department for Lower Burma, has been appointed Superintending Engineer, South-Western Circle, Burma, in room of the late Mr. Nelson; and Mr. E. Phillips, Executive Engineer, has been appointed Under-Secretary.

A COURT-MARTIAL assembled at Sheerness, on Oct. 2, for the trial of F. W. Walker, assistant paymaster on Her Majesty's ship Wildfire, on a charge of embezzling £18 deposited by Able Seaman Lloyd to purchase his discharge. Accused pleaded not guilty, and said he placed the money in a drawer and subsequently found it gone. The Court found the prisoner not guilty of embezzlement, but guilty of wrongful appropriation, and adjudged him to be dismissed the service.

THE Admiralty have named the four new first-class gun-boats recently ordered to be built by contract Bramble, Britomart, Dwarf, and Thistle. The Bramble and Britomart will be built at the works of Messrs. Potter and Co., Queen's Dock, Liverpool, and the Dwarf and Thistle at the works of the London and Glasgow Shipbuilding Company, Glasgow.

THE French Budget Committee, on October 7, heard Admiral Besnard, Minister of Marine, who described the works which are to be carried out at Biserta, in Corsica, and at Dakar, for the construction of naval stations. At Bizerta, a complete arsenal, with two dry docks and a breakwater, would be built. The docks would cost from twelve to fourteen million francs, of which the Regency would contribute two millions. The Minister for War would also expend about five millions at Bizerta. Tenders have been invited for the arsenal, and an offer for the construction of the railway from Tunis to Bizerta, which is to convey the heavy working plant, has been accepted. In Corsica the naval authorities proposed to construct a boom in the port of Ajaccio and the military authorities would erect two batteries to defend the boom, which is principally intended to shelter torpedo vessels. In addition, the Minister of War would order the construction of another battery with four guns, to protect ironclads at anchor. The roads would be deepened, and the heights on shore would be fortified. For the works in contemplation at Dakar a sum of 200,000f. was asked for.

IN the department of the Dordogne in South-eastern France, part of the old Aquitaine of Cæsar, human skeletons have been found in caves and holes, notably, the Cro-Magnon cave, along with flint weapons and the bones of the reindeer, and other animals confined to Northern Europe. This Cro-Magnon race were evidently ignorant of the use of metals, and in much the same, or perhaps a lower, stage of culture as the American aborigines before the coming of Columbus. They were not, however, of the glacial epoch, for the mammoths, mastodon, cave bear and hyena were then extinct. This Cro-Magnon type of skeleton has also been found at Engis, in Belgium, and in different places between Alsace and the Atlantic Ocean. French anthropologists have identified the existing population of the Dordogne and some of the neighbouring districts as is chiefly of the prehistoric race. They are different from the other Mediterranean and "Celtic" or alpine, and "Teutonic" types of France. The head is longer and narrower than other long-headed French types, yet the face is broad. The nose is straight, the complexion dark, and the hair grows low on the forehead. They are of a good height and intelligent, rather keener, in fact than the somewhat heavy, broad-headed "Celt," whose temperament resembles that of Matthew Arnold's "Teuton," and is a more or less complete contrast to that of his "Celt." Without being handsome, they are not at all bad-looking. Ranke asserts that this type is also found in the mountain of Thuringia, and Virchow has described a type in the islands of Holland very like it. There is another patch of it in the Landes and in Brittany at Lannion, as well as in the island of Oleron, off the west coast of France, a home of Pierre Loti, who probably numbers this race among his forefathers, and may derive some of his nomadic and aboriginal propensities from them. They are also found in North Africa and the Canary Islands where they were represented by the Guanches.

A CURIOUS anecdote is told by the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*. In accordance with the police regulations, it was necessary for every official of the Statistical Congress, recently held in Moscow, to fill up a form giving particulars of himself and family. The President was the Tsar, and to him two of the forms were sent. They were returned filled up as follows:—"Name, Nicolas Romanoff; ordinary occupation, Emperor of All the Russias and Sovereign of the Russian territories; secondary occupation (if any), landowner and agriculturist." The second form, also in the handwriting of the Tsar, was as follows:—"Name, Maria Feodorovitch; ordinary occupation, Empress of All the Russias and Sovereign of Russian territories; secondary occupation (if any) President of all Societies and Associations for Female Progress in Russia."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	1a	1	5
B Mandvie and Dongri	2	3	23
C Market	1	2	26
D Khetwady	0	0	8
E 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, and Tardeo	5	0	21
F Sion	1	0	7
G Mahim	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	1b	0	0
Hospitals	1c	5	19
Total	12	11	118
Total to date	13,591	11,033	

a Recent arrival from up-country (Alibag).

b From Kalyan Railway station, on his way from Bombay to Gosowigunj.

c From Kalyan Railway station, on his way from Poona to Bombay.

SAME DATE LAST YEAR.

Plague attacks	13
„ deaths	11

CHOLERA.

Attacks	4
Deaths	1

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 910, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,274, making a total of 5,184 persons. Departures by sea 778, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,397, making a total of 5,175 persons. Excess of arrivals over departures, 9 persons.

The English mail steamer Caledonia, which arrived here, yesterday morning, from London via Marseilles, has brought eight Civil doctors for plague duty in the Bombay Presidency out of fourteen who were expected. The remaining six, and twelve Nurses will reach Bombay shortly.

QUARANTINE AND THE DEWALI HOLIDAYS.

To exempt the public from the quarantine regulations during the Dewali holidays, the Plague Committee have arranged to issue return tickets to Kolaba district, available for six days. Those who desire to go beyond Kolaba district should make special applications for exemption from the quarantine regulations.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Plague Committee have acknowledged with thanks the sum of Rs. 200 subscribed towards the Famine Relief Fund by Messrs. Gordhandas and Moolraj Khatao Makanji.

ANOTHER CASE OF SWINDLING.

AT the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, heard and disposed of another interesting case of swindling and personation. Lallaprasad Gungadher, aged thirty-two years, a discharged policeman of the G. I. P. Railway Police, and Mahabir Shivcharan, aged twenty-five, also a policeman belonging to the Central Provinces Police, at present residing at the Girgaum Back Road, were prosecuted by Inspector Sloane, No. 1 being charged with personating a public servant, to wit a Bombay policeman in plain clothes, and as such with extorting money from a Hindu woman, named Bhima, and No. 2 with the abetment of that offence and cheating Bhima in respect of a gold neck ornament. It appears that on the evening of the 17th instant, the prosecutrix, who keeps a grocer's shop on the verandah of her house at Khoja Street, was seated in her shop, when a man, whose name, she then did not know, came up and asked her whether she would buy some gold ornaments. He produced a number of ornaments, amongst which was a gold necklace, which he offered to sell her for Rs. 75 only. The woman agreed to buy the necklace for Rs. 50, whereupon the man, whose name was subsequently found to be Mahadeo, asked her to accompany him to the corner of the Northbrook Gardens, where, he said, the ornament would be given to her. They both started from the shop, and while they were on their way to the gardens, Bhima was met by her son-in-law, who was then returning home and who asked her as to where she was going to. On being informed by her of the object of their going to the Northbrook Gardens, he also accompanied the party. On reaching the spot the party was joined by the second accused Mahabir and they all sat down on the foot path. The prosecutrix said that she had only Rs. 25 with her, but that she would pay the balance of Rs. 25 on the following day. This offer they agreed to accept and the woman at once paid the money to accused No. 2, who took out the gold necklace from his pocket and handed it over to Mahadeo, who gave it to the woman. The prosecutrix was satisfied with the bargain and they all parted. While she was on her way home, she was met by the first accused near a liquor shop at the corner of Doorgadavie Street. This man stopped the woman and asked her what she had purchased from Mahadeo and other bhamtas". She denied having purchased anything from the persons referred to and questioned his authority to demand such explanation from her. The accused thereupon said that he was a policeman posted there to detect thieves carrying stolen property belonging to different persons, and showed his belt No. 428 from under his pyran, to prove his position. He said that he would not let her go unless something was paid to him. In the meantime the man Mahadeo and the other accused appeared on the scene and begged of No. 1 to let the woman go, as she was very poor. The prosecutrix offered to give him Rs. 2, which the man refused to take. While the woman was trying to settle the matter with so called policeman, one Kondaji Narayen, a near neighbour of the prosecutrix, happened to pass by the way, and on seeing him she sent for her son-in-law to call him to the spot. Kondaji came up, and the woman requested him to lend her Rs. 8, which, she said, she wanted to pay to the sepoy. The neighbour at once gave her Rs. 8, which together with Rs. 2 she had with her, she paid to the so called policeman. Not being satisfied with this extortion, he demanded the necklace which she, out of fear, immediately gave to him. The party then separated. The prosecutrix returned home and told the story of her adventure to a neighbour, named Gunpat, who being an intelligent man advised her to report the whole thing to the police. She searched for the two accused and the man Mahadeo for three days, but failing to trace of their whereabouts, reported the matter to the police at the Null Bazaar Police Station. On Wednesday night, while the prosecutrix was going along the Erskine Road, she met the first accused and made him over to the police. After his arrest Inspector Sloane and Constable Cordeau searched his house and found a police uniform belonging to the second accused and the gold necklace, which was on examination found to be made of brass. The police upon an inquiry arrested the second accused in his house at Girgaum. This latter individual, it appears, had given the uniform to No. 1 to wear in his nefarious tricks. After the evidence for the prosecution was recorded, the first accused in his defence said that Mahadeo received Rs. 10 and he, only at the instigation of No. 2, put on the belt and stood on the road watching the arrival of the woman. The second accused had nothing to say, and he left the case in the hands of the court. The magistrate convicted both the accused, and sentenced No. 1 to nine months' and No. 2 to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BOMBAY TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

THE following are the results of Examinations held in September and October 1897 for the Full Technological Certificates, Mechanical Engineering, First Class, with the title, Licentiate of Mechanical Engineering (L.M.E.).—In order of merit:—Solomon S. Safadaraly; Shamrao B. Powar; Vithal N. Kalevar; Rustomjee D. Lakdavala; Trimbak R. Phanse; Gajanan B. Sane. Second Class—Perozshaw S. Kapadia; Sebastian A. Vaz; Joseph J. Vaz. Pass—Louis M. D'Souza. Cotton Manufacture. First Class, with the title, Licentiate of Textile Manufacture (L. T.M.):—Perojshaw N. Mehta. Second Class—Michael Baretto; Harakhchand L. Shah. Additonal Technology. Cotton Manufacture, First Class, with the title, Licentiate of Textile Manufacture (L.T.M.):—Trimbak M. Pardhy, L.M.E.; Shavaksha J. Dubash, L.M.E.; Michael F. Alvares; Edmund Hoogewerf, L.M.E.

IN connection with the disaster to the torpedo-boat destroyers Thrasher, Lieutenant-Commander R. H. Travers, and Lynx, Lieutenant J. C. Armstrong, the following "General Order" was issued at Devonport, on Oct. 1, by Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle:—"The Commander-in-Chief's Office, Devonport, Oct. 1, 1897.—Copies of a telegram which I have received from the First Lord of the Admiralty and of my reply, in which I expressed what I know will be the sentiments of all concerned, are promulgated for general information. 'The Queen has expressed to me her deep grief at the sad accident to the Thrasher and the loss of valuable lives. Her Majesty feels much for the survivors. Will you inform the relatives of those who have suffered of this message from the Queen. Reply. 'The expression of Her Most Gracious Majesty's deep grief at the sad accident to the Thrasher shall be immediately conveyed to the survivors and the relatives of those who have suffered. Permit me to say on their behalf, and on that of the officers and men in general under my command, that the Queen's sympathy will be very deeply valued.'—E. R. Fremantle, Admiral."—At the inquest on the bodies of the men killed on the Thrasher, on October 5, at Falmouth, the jury found a verdict of "accidental death," adding that the commander had acted properly to best of his judgment under the circumstances.

THE Duke of York and the Duke of Connaught (says the *World*) have been having excellent sport in the Queen's deer-forests of Balmoral and Whitemonth, and some very fine heads have been sent from Balmoral to Messrs. Stewart and Mackintosh, of Braemar, for preservation. The Duke of Connaught killed a Royal with magnificent antlers; while the Duke of York secured a head of eleven tines, and Sir Fleetwood Edwards had two of ten and eleven tines respectively. There are to be drives for roedeer this week in the Abergeldie and Birkhall Woods.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

THE CAULFIELD CUP.

THE Caulfield Cup.—A handicap of 2,500 sovs.; second, 350 sovs.; third, 150 sovs. out of stake. Winner of any handicap flat race of the value of 100 sovs. after the declaration of the weights to carry penalty of 3lb.; of 200 sovs, penalty of 5lb.; of 300 sovs., penalty of 7lb.; of 500 sovs, or over penalty of 14lb. Maximum penalty, 14lb. Penalties not cumulative. Provided that the winner of the A.J.C. Derby of 1897 shall carry in this race not less than weight for age. All horses not scratched before 4 p.m. Monday, 2nd August, will be considered as remaining in the race, and liable for the second payment (5 sovs.); and if not scratched before 6 p.m. Monday, 11th October, will be considered acceptors, and held liable for the second and third payments, amounting to 25 sovs., payable at scale. One mile and a half.

Mr W Duggan's b c Amberite, by Carbine—Dunena 7st 6lbs ... 1
Mr. S Fielder's ch h Parthenopæus, by Splendor—Atalanta, 7st 12lbs ... 2
Mr. W H Davidson's br h Ayrshire, by Dunlap—Hinnomungie, 8st 9lbs ... 3

Won by a length.

THE CESAREWITCH

The Cesarewitch Stakes, a handicap of 25 sovs, each 10 ft., with 500 added; winners of the Doncaster St. Leger to carry a weight to be fixed on the publication of the handicap, if handicapped below such weight; winners of a handicap, or any other race value 450 sovs., after September 2nd, 5lbs.; of a handicap value 450 sovs. 10lbs. extra; the owner of the second to receive 200 sovs, and the third 100 out of the stakes; entrance 5 sovs, the only forfeit for horses struck out by Tuesday, September 7th. Cesarewitch Course (two miles two furlongs 35 yards.)

Mr Jersey's ch h Merman, by Grand Flaneur—Seawood, 5 years, 7st 5lbs, Sharples ... 1
Mr Dobell's ch c The Rush, by Barcaldine—Whirlpool, 5 years, 8st 3lbs, Wood ... 2
Mr J L Dugdale's ch c Carlton Grange, by Carlton—Mystery, 5 years, 8st 2lbs, Loates ... 3
Mr W Low's b c St Bris, by St Simon—Nadine, 4 years, 8st 1lb ... 0
Mr J H Keene's ch c St Cloud II, by Candlemass—Belle of Maywood, 3 years, 7st ... 0
Mr W Whiston's ch h Wharfe, by Don Apis, 6 years, 6st 9lbs ... 0
Mr L de Rothschild's b c Jacquemart, by Martagon—Fair Lily, 3 years, 6st 13lbs ... 0
Lord Howe's b c Baddiley, by Sheen—Farewell, 5 years, 6st 8lbs ... 0
Lord Durham's b f Drip, by Barcaldine—Drizzle, 4 years, 6st 8lbs ... 0
M J Lebaudy's br c Canvas Back, by Little Duck—Oxonia, 4 years, 6st 8lbs ... 0
Mr C Hibbert's b f Sweet Anne Page, by Chittabob—Lady Anne, 5 years, 6st 6lbs ... 0
Mr E Platt's b f Hattie, by Kendal—Searte, 4 years, 6st 6lbs ... 0
Mr Murray Griffith's b c Sambre, by Bonnet Rouge—Mass, 4 years, 7st 4lbs ... 0
Mr W Newton's b h Eclipse, by Althorpe—Young Jessie, 5 years, 7st 3lbs ... 0
Sir S Scott's b c History, by Hampton—Isabelle, 3 years, 7st 3lbs ... 0
Sir W Ingram's b c Comfrey, by Despair—St Freda, 3 years, 7st 2lbs ... 0
Mr A Knowles's ch f True Ar, by Veracity—Sarah Bernhardt, 3 years, 7st 2lbs ... 0
Mr L Brassey's ch f Lamasol, by Poulet, Queen of Cyprus, 3 years, 7st 10lbs ... 0
Mr H I Higham's b h Soliman, by St Simon—Adbach, 5 years, 7st 7lbs ... 0
Mr A Belmont's ch h Keenan, by Lisbon—Patrimony, 5 years, 7st 5lbs ... 0
Sir R Waldie Griffith's b f Asteria, by Tristan—Sonsie Queen, 3 years, 6st 1lb ... 0
Mr Martin D Rucker's b c Northallerton, by Hagioscope—Nunthorpe's dam, 3 years, 6st 4lbs ... 0
Mr A Taylor's b c Jacobus, by Buchanan—Lady Jacobite, 3 years, 6st 1lb ... 0

(Winner trained by Webb.)

Betting: 100 to 7 against Merman, 7 to 1 The Rush, 100 to 6 Carlton Grange, 4 to 1 St. Cloud II.

Won by a neck; four lengths between second and third.

THE MIDDLE PARK PLATE.

The Middle Park Plate of 500 sovs., added to a sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, 20ft.; for two-year-olds colts 8st., 10lbs., fillies and geldings 8st. 7lbs. Winners a race value 1,000 sovs. to carry 7lbs.; of one value 500 sovs. 4lbs. extra; the second horse to receive 200 sovs, and the third 100 sovs. out of the stakes; entrance 5 sovs.; the surplus entrance money to be divided between the second and third; Bretby Stakes Course. 110 subs. Closed Nov. 3, 1896.

Duke of Devonshire's b c Dieudonne, by Amphion.—Mon Droit, Madden ... 1
Mr Wallace Johnstone's b c Disraeli, by Galopin—Lady Yardley, Alsopp ... 2
Capt Greer's ch c Wildfowler, by Gallinule—Tragedy, Watts 3
Mr B A Oswald's b c St Evox, by St Simon—Saltire ... 0
Mr L Brassey's ch c Orzil, by Ayrshire—Merry Miser ... 0
Lord Rosebery's b c Tom Cringle, by Donovan—Sea Breeze. 0
Prince Soltykoff's b c Purser, by Gold—Argo Navis ... 0
Duke of Westminster's b c Collar, by St Simon—Ornament. 0
Mr H McCalmont's b c Florio Rubattino, by Florentine—Wealth ... 0
Mr C Perkins' b c by Bend Or—Jenny Howlet ... 0
Lord Wm B resford's b c Grolio, by Gonia—corgina ... 0
Mr J H Houldsworth's b c L cirno, by Bend Or—Napoli ... 0
Mr Richard Croker's br f Rhoda B, by Hanover—Margarine. 0
Atalanta ... 0

(Winner trained by Marsh).

Betting: 100 to 7 against Dieudonne, 100 to 15 Disraeli, 7 to 2 Wildfowler, 3 to 1 Orzil.

Won by three lengths; a head between second and third.—*Asian.*

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON FRIDAY, THE 22ND OF OCTOBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation from normal since 1st June
Lahore	29'885	Calm	1	91'6	56'7	45	...	15 81	—1 24
Sirsa	29'919	WSW	4	92'3	55'8	47	...	13'43	+1 01
Delhi	29'835	W	5	91'7	61'0	39	...	21'16	—0'07
Agra	29'8[illegible]	SW	3	92'0	60'1	38	...	35'51	+11'41
Cawnpore	29'852	WSW	2	92'[illegible]	61'[illegible]	31	...	27'[illegible]	[illegible]
Allahabad	29'8[illegible]	WNW	4	87'1	72'8	65	...	44 93	+8'7
Jhansi	29'8[illegible]	WN	1	92'1	69 2	[illegible]	...	24 62	—12 83
Jacobabad	29'8[illegible]	Calm	3	97 9	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	+1'31
Karachi	29 919	Calm	4	93'3	62 0	71	...	11'80	+5 72
Jeypore	29'940	Calm	3	92'1	51 6	46	...	15'33	—11 24
Ajmere	29 973	Calm	2	88'1	49'8	6	...	22'[illegible]	+27'[illegible]
Deesa	29'91	ENE	9	92'8	51'1	49	...	21'77	—3 29
Ahmedabad	29'89	N	...	[illegible]	67'1	17	...	35'[illegible]	...
Bhuj	29'9[illegible]	NW	...	[illegible]	67'[illegible]	27	...	13'0[illegible]	—[illegible]'69
Rajkot	29'9[illegible]	ENE	4	91'1	57'5	41	...	[illegible]	+3'03
Ghadechi	29'8[illegible]	NW	5	93'3	61'7	35	...	20'[illegible]	..
Veraval	29'87[illegible]	NNE	5	[illegible]	61 3	46	...	18'02	..
Neemuch	29 9[illegible]7	NE	6	[illegible]	55'3	40	...	27'85	—[illegible]'64
Indore	29'9[illegible]	Calm	2	87	61'1	61	...	30'[illegible]1	—2'06
Saugor	29'80	NNE	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	38 99	—6'3[illegible]
Jubbulpore	29'864	NE	...	85'[illegible]	73'6	76	0'03	47'20	—9'21
Hoshangabad	29'[illegible]9	E	[illegible]	90'[illegible]	70'[illegible]	77	...	48'59	—5'05
Khandwa	29 8[illegible]1	N	3	92'7	70'[illegible]	5	...	25'20	—6'4[illegible]
Raipur	[illegible]	S	3	8[illegible] 3	74'6	9	...	31 77	—15'[illegible]2
Nagpur	29'86[illegible]	Calm	4	88'[illegible]	73'[illegible]	89	0'08	36'.8	—9'74
Amraoti	29'8[illegible]7	E	1	8[illegible]'6	73'3	84	...	[illegible]	—5'5[illegible]
Akola	29'87[illegible]	ENE	3	92'4	75'2	69	...	22'8[illegible]	—10'9[illegible]
Surat	29'8[illegible]1	N	2	93'7	61'0	61	...	[illegible]9'02	—6 77
Malegaon	29'87	Calm	4	92 9	64'2	50	...	21'11	—1 35
Bombay	29'871	[illegible]	7	86'[illegible]	77'7	79	...	81'52	+9 45
Poona	29'8[illegible]6	SW	6	91'5	72'9	77	...	25'47	—0'3[illegible]
Ahmednagar	29 887	N	4	88'3	72'9	70	..	18 60	...
Aurangabad	29'870	NE	3	92 9	68'7	59	...	22 84	...
Sholapur	29'87	Calm	5	90'[illegible]	75'0	81	0'21	18'21	—10 77
Ratnagiri	29'[illegible]77	E	3	85'9	75'9	91	...	136'75	+28'31
Belgaum	29'8[illegible]	Calm	9	84'7	68'3	[illegible]6	0'20	41'33	+0'23
Goa	29'[illegible]	SW	4	87'[illegible]	76 4	9[illegible]	0'08	106 85	...
Karwar	29'8[illegible]	Calm	[illegible]	87'3	76'5	91	...	1[illegible]4'89	+14'07
Mangalore	29'91[illegible]	ESE	2	86'3	75'1	83	0'01	152'28	+1[illegible]'00
Calicut	29'900	Calm	6	87'[illegible]	77'0	80	...	114'51	+32'14
Cochin	29'891	NE	[illegible]	88'[illegible]	77'1	78	...	[illegible]	+35'38
Bangalore	29'9[illegible]1	SW	4	83'3	67'3	88	...	34 69	+9'51
Secunderabad	29'8[illegible]	Calm	3	82'[illegible]	7[illegible]'3	79	...	14'8	—13 48
Masulipatam	29 819	WNW	3	84'7	75'1	8[illegible]	...	13'46	—10'8[illegible]
Bellary	29'87[illegible]	Calm	2	88.6	71'8	53	...	21'2[illegible]	+7'31
Cuddapah	29'856	N[illegible]	G	9[illegible]	78 3	74	...	27'78	+3'21
Madras	29'8[illegible]	SW	4	89'5	73'0	81	...	27 71	+5'83
Coimbatore	29'899	W	1	90'4	70'6	81	...	10'15	+1'04
Trichinopoly	29'873	C	2	93'5	74'0	74	...	2[illegible]'74	+9'44
Negapatam	29'[illegible]69	W	6	8[illegible]'5	76'9	74	...	9'77	—6'63
Colombo	29 9 2	SSE	5	9[illegible]'0	71 0	78	...	30 41	+0'16
Aden	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk fall at Lahore, Allahabad, Jacobabad and Ajmere, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest at and about Allahabad and Masulipatam. Pressure is nearly uniform. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been generally light. This morning the wind velocity was 10 miles an hour at Bombay. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Cuddapah, and the minimum in large to very large excess at Allahabad, Saugor, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Akola, Sholapur and Secunderabad. The highest temperature in the shade was 97° at Jacobabad and the lowest 50° at Ajmere. Humidity has increased considerably at Aurangabad and Sholapur, and the skies are cloudy to overcast at Indore, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti, Bombay, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Goa, Bangalore and Bellary. Light to moderate showers have fallen at Sholapur, Belgaum and Goa, and a few drops at Jubbulpore, Nagpur and Mangalore. The weather is inclined to remain more or less cloudy in Berar, the Central Provinces, the Bombay Presidency, Mysore and on the Malabar Coast where local rain is to be expected. The remarkable uniformity of pressure over the greater part of the reporting area suggests the probable existence of disturbed weather in the Bay.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCT. 21.

Friday: The barometer has fallen briskly over North-West and North East India, but the principal pressure changes are connected with the storm over the Bay. This storm has passed out into the Bay and the barometer has risen briskly in Lower Burma and Tenasserim and fallen briskly in Gopalpur. Elsewhere, the pressure conditions are generally similar to those reported yesterday. Wind has shifted to south, south-east of Lower Burma and is blowing a gale in Diamond Island. Winds are affected by a storm over the centre of the Bay, but in the extreme north and the extreme south they are as yet unaffected. Winds are northerly over the Central parts of the country and variable over north-west India, and over the peninsula. Mean temperature is low for the season over Sind, Central India, Rajputana and Lower Burma, but elsewhere the heat is generally excessive. The highest maximum reported is 98 degrees at Tinnevelly. Few scattered showers are reported in Burma, Assam, West of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. Diamond Island and Sibsagar report over two inches, but elsewhere the amounts are small.

PILGRIMS to the shrine of Maria Radna, at Temesvar, in Hungary, have received permission from the Bishop to make the journey on bicycles.

GYMKHANA SPORTS.

THE following is the programme for this afternoon:—

4 p.m.—Golf driving competition.
4-15.—Tent-pegging by sections.
4-30.—Lloyd Lindsay. Ladies nomination.
4-45.—Driving competition.
5-15.—Pony Scurry. (Handicap.)

Competitors in the Driving competition are requested to note that traps will be admitted on the Maidan from the Gymkhana side. No traps will be admitted on the ground before 4-30.

The final of the Bowls Tournament will be played during the afternoon at the Gymkhana.

E. McCAUSLAND,
A. J. PEILE,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.

The following is the result of the lottery on the Pony Scurry to be run this afternoon:—

Value of lottery ...Rs. 500

Ask Him	30	yards start sold for	6
Tour Thumb	50	„	30
Ali Baba	18	„	60
Midshipmite	15	„	50
Idle Boots	21	„	75
Hawkmoth	Scr	„	30
Nedjid	21	„	35
Venison	15	„	60
Banker	12	„	50
Pussmoth	21	„	40

THE GORAKHPORE INQUIRY.

A TELEGRAM, dated Gorakhpore, October 19th, to the *Morning Post*, says:—Consequent on the exposure of police vagaries at Gorakhpore by the press, Government has just ordered a departmental enquiry by the Commissioner into all the allegations of abuses of authority and oppression of the ladies of Karim Khan's household. The enquiry is fixed for to-morrow. Meanwhile, counsel for the defence has been accorded permission to appear at the enquiry. Nothing but the fullest investigation will satisfy the public mind here. Mussamat Ahmed, widow of Karim Khan, was arrested on the 16th and remanded to the 27th. Mussamat Wahideen, the niece, was brought up in custody of the police, yesterday, before Fasihudeen to the 22nd.

Meantime, the inordinate length of the police enquiry shows no signs of abatement, and the sufferings of the lady-prisoners continue. Some startling exposures are expected shortly, if the defence is not hampered. Before the trying Magistrate, yesterday, the defence applied for an independent Magisterial enquiry or an enquiry by a police Official other than those whose conduct is impugned, but the application was rejected. The defence then applied for a postponement of the present police enquiry, in order to allow the accused to appeal to the Lieutenant-Governor to direct an independent police enquiry. This was also refused. It is feared that the irritation caused to the present police officials by the forthcoming enquiry by the Commissioner is likely to rebound on the accused ladies and cause further distress. Repeated applications for copies of statements recorded by the Magistrates during the police enquiry have also been refused.

A wholesale change in the conduct of the investigation seems necessary to allay the excitement at Gorakhpore.

MR. ASQUITH RETURNS TO THE CHARGE.

SPEAKING at Kilmarnock, on Oct. 5, Mr. Asquith said many causes had been assigned by political meteorologists for the bad weather in 1895. The result was, no doubt, partly due to Liberal apathy and over-confidence, and it was also due, in a very large degree, both in England and in Scotland, to the amplitude and exuberance of the promises of the Unionist party. Nobody could remember a time when the name and authority of Great Britain counted for less in the Councils of Europe than during the last eighteen months. The charge he had to make against Lord Salisbury's policy was not that its aim was vicious, but that in execution it had been feeble, misjudged, and ineffectual. It was incontrovertible that the European Concert, which it was understood was now about to take a holiday, had achieved not one of the objects which it professed to have in view. (Cheers.) The nearest analogy he could find for the position of Great Britain in the European Concert—he was afraid Lord Salisbury would not like it—was that of the Liberal party in the House of Lords. (Laughter.) It was always in a minority and it was always in a state of unavailing protest.

Turning to India, Mr. Asquith said that the state of things which confronted them was the direct and, he would venture to say, the necessary outcome of the reversal by the present Government of the policy of their predecessors. (Cheers.) The Indian Government issued a proclamation when the original expedition to Chitral was undertaken to the tribes through whose territories the forces were about to pass that their land was not in any danger of being permanently occupied by the Indian Government. He was amazed to see the extraordinary resources of sophistry and casuistry which had been brought to bear in explaining away that promise and its non-performance. It was said it was not occupying the territory of a country only to run a road through it and to claim the right to garrison that way by forts every few miles along the road. As a humble student of the English language, this to him was occupation in a very real sense of the term and if he could put himself in the position of the head man of one of these tribes he should draw the inference that the promise had been flagrantly and deliberately violated. They were told that Lord Kimberley had said that Chitral was a place in which it was necessary that India should maintain a post of observation and a residence. Yes, but with the ingeniousness which characterised this class of controversialist, they entirely suppressed the date at which that declaration was made. It was quite true, not that he advocated the permanent annexation of Chitral or of the intervening country, but that he did say in 1893 it was desirable to maintain a residency there. It was conveniently ignored that in the interval the Pamir agreement was concluded, which he regarded as one of the greatest and most fruitful achievements of Lord Rosebery's Government. The present Government had not been in office a month before they resolved on the occupation of Chitral and upon the construction of the intervening road, and it was the gradual realisation in the minds of these [illegible] tribes and the accomplishment of that work and the consequent unsettlement of their feelings and the growth of their apprehensions that they were sooner or later to lose their own independence and to be absorbed in the British dominion in India, which was the direct and certain origin of the present disturbances. (Cheers.) Coming nearer home, he asked what had become of the great social programme which was to lay the foundations of a new Jerusalem—(laughter)—in the United Kingdom? (Cheers.) Up to the present moment they had had only one instalment, the Workmen's Compensation Bill of the present year—a useful measure so far as it went, but incomplete and illogical. Their attempts to extend it in order to embrace within its scope all the trades and industries of the country were resolutely resisted by the Government and by the Tory party. (Cheers.)

DIVINE SERVICE.

NINETEENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 24.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral. Merbecke.—Hymns—Introit No. 1, 7, 311 part 2, and 291.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 266, 281 and 303, Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Woodward in A flat.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)
7 a.m.—Parade Service.—Hymns 264 and 290.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymns 193 and 320.
6 p.m.—Evensong.—Hymns 288, 231 and 28.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
10 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Bishop Thoburn.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.
7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-45 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons.

MAZAGON CHURCH—Wari Bunder.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Sermon.

SEAMEN'S REST, FRERE ROAD.
6 p.m.—Service by Rev. F. Wood.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

(Wandby Road, Esplanade).
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Class.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 205, 242 and 23; Psalm 90, Chant 213.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE

(Near School of Art).
Incumbent,—Rev. C. Gilder.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 200, 182 and 197.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon—Hymns 254, 290 and 198.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. R. Cavalier.—Hymns 208, 107 and 112.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. R. Cavalier—Hymns 110, 313 and 372.
Offertories for the Zenana Bible and Medical Mission.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD,

(Opposite Byculla Club).
8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Pastor H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Afternoon School.
Wednesday, October 27.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral.) Preacher, Rev. Father Kershaw.
11 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) Preacher, Rev. Father Elwin. Alms for Organ and Choir.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral).—Hymns 299, 559 and 178.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 224, 231 and 266.

ST. NICHOLAS, SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6 30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
WEEK DAYS.
7 a.m.—Morning Prayer.
THURSDAYS.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)
7-45 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Hymn 200.
8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer—Hymns 165 and 163.
5-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 231, 222, and 300.

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH.

Hymns 142, 106, 140, and 176.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Queen Louise, 2,170 tons, Captain W Burgoyne, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Merkara, 1,049 tons, Captain F W Fry, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, &c., with a general cargo.

THE s s Bombay, 2,049 tons, Captain T Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Batoum (30th September) with a cargo of 115,584 cases of kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Bombay Company. The Captain reports that the vessel slightly touched the ground while at anchor at Suez, but sustained no damage (being mud bottom).

THE B I S N Co's s s Simla, 1,039 tons, Captain T. J Grier, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev Parfit, Mr and Mrs Desrois, Mr Syed Hossein, Mr Dawood Abdool Jebit, Mr Saleh Abusby, Mr Ali Jiam, Mr Yusuf Swaidan, Dr D Dinshaw, Mr G Tiecundas and 74 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—OCTOBER 22.

PRINCES DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
B	Tokio	3481	Jones	N Y	...	F [illegible] & Co
D	Naseri	912	Miller	Jeddah	...	B & P S N Co
G	K Mohammadi	1232	Erikson	Jedda	23-10	B P S N Co
H	& J Liberal	...	Athayde	...	Portuguese Gun Boat	
M	Cashmere	1695	Souter	N Y	...	H C Jacob
N	Idzumi Maru	1999	[illegible]	Japan	24-10	N Y K
O	Chilka	1177	Hill	Rangoon	...	M [illegible] & Co
P	Afghan	1439	Barton	N Y	...	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Bahaduri	889	Adam	Karachi	25-10	S & Co
Ponani	502	Ahmed	Bhownagar	25-10	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
5	Ganges	2110	Creery	China	21-10	P & O Co
6	Brindisi	2[illegible]61	Wakins	N F	...	P & O Co
7	Imperator	2[illegible]9	Nicolich	Trieste	[illegible]-11	A L S N Co
11	Shiravati	81	Repairing	...	...	[illegible] Co
14	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	23-10	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Princes Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 41'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba meantime, or 8h. 8m. 44'30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Simla s.	Grier	Busreh, Oct. 4.
22	Simla (Transport)	Field	Southampton, Sept 29
	Caledonia s.	Andrews	London, Oct. 1.
	Bombay s.	Turner	Batoum, Sept. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Queen Louise s	Burgoyne	Calcutta.
	Kerbela s	Boon	Calcutta, &c.
	Patna s.	Robertson	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Merkara, Captain Fry, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Calcutta.

The steamer Simla, entered for loading yesterday, for the Persian Gulf and Karachi.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 22.

FOR NEW YORK.
Tokio s—1,600 woollen carpets, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.
Imperator s—3,005 cwt myrabolams, W Kipp; 1,000 cwt linseed, A Blacheck and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Idzumi Maru s—58 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 500 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 35 cwt sharkfins, 21 cwt fishmaws, C Ebrahim and Co; 7 bales twist, Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Co, Ld; 25 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 52 bales twist, B N Talati and Co.
Ganges s—5 bales twist, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 231 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 41 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.
Ganges s—6 tons old iron, Hajee Cassum Joosub; 30 chests opium, Sassoon J David and Co; 100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
Idzumi Maru s—200 bales twist, Sorabjee N Talati and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Nadir s—295 bales twist, H Amoolukchand.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 21.

Quentin, Lt, Ms, 19th Hussars, on leave, from Deolali.
Macleod, Surgn Major, Ms, A M S, on duty, from Madras.

OCTOBER 22.

Reed, Lt, Ms, R A, from leave, from England.
Clarke, Capt, Ms, East York Regt, from leave, from England.
Powell, Surgn Major, Ms, A M S, on duty, from England.
Berke, Vety Capt, Ms, A V D, on duty, from England.
Jervis, Surgn Lt Col, Bo, I M S, from leave, from England.
Goiffe, Major, 9th Bo I, from furlough, from England.
Ross, Major, Durham, L I, from leave, from England.
Russ, Capt, Bo, Durham, L I, from leave, from England.
Macnamara, Capt, 13th Bo I, from furlough, from England.
Newson, Vety Lt, Bengal, A V D, on duty, from England.
Rawes, 2nd Lt, Bengal, R A, on duty, from England.
Newbeley, Capt, Bengal 8th B C, to rejoin, from England.
Butler, Vety Capt, Bengal A V D, on duty, from England.
Wilson, Lt, Bengal, 1st Shropshire, L I, from leave, from England.
Baker, Lt, Bengal, 18th Hussars, from leave, from England.
Sale sen, Capt, Bengal, R E, from leave, from England.
Carpendale, Major, Bengal, J A G, from leave, from England.
Yardayn, Lt Col, Punjab, C T Dept, from leave, from England.
Stanton, Major, Punjab, R E, from leave, from England.
Barnard, 2nd Lt, Punjab, The Buffs, on duty, from England.
Garstin, Lt Col, Punjab, 9th B Lancers, from leave, from England.
Savage, Vety Capt, Punjab, A V D, on duty, from leave, from England.
Fagan, Capt, Punjab, 10th B Lancers, from leave, from England.
Mond, Lt, Punjab, R E, on duty, from England.
Montgomery, Major, Punjab, Comt Trans, recalled from furlough, from England.
Palmer, Lt, Punjab, 28th P I, from leave, from England.
Maurice, Lt, Punjab, 2nd Derby Regt, on duty, from England.
Harrison, Surg Lt, Punjab, A M S, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—OCTOBER 22.

Stanton, Major, Punjab R E, to rejoin, to Simla.
Barnard, 2nd Lt Punjab The Buffs, to join, to Cherat.
Garstin, Lt Col, Punjab 9th B Lancers, to rejoin, to Peshawar.
Fagan, Capt, Punjab, 10th B Lancers, to rejoin, to Mardan.
Maurice, Lt, Punj, Derby Regt, to rejoin, Tirah F Force.
Montgomery, Major, Punjab, Comt T Dept, on duty, to Murie
Goffrey, Major, Bo, 9th Bo I, from furlough, to Ahmednagar.
Ross, Major, Bo, Durham L I, from leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. E. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 23rd October, 1897.

1. The opening parade for the season will be held on Saturday, the 6th November, at 4-30 p.m., when the Regiment will parade at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground for a march out.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

DISTRICT ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL F. VENTRIS, COMMANDING BOMBAY DISTRICT.

Bombay, Saturday, 23rd October 1897.

No. 185.—Drill and Instruction (59-60)—Officers Commanding Corps should submit at once to this office the name of an officer to serve on the Committee of the Bombay District Revolver Club.

No. 187.—Veterinary Department (132-4).—It is notified for information that a horse, suffering from "Farcy," was found in Moosa's Stable at Ripon Road, and destroyed on 20th October 1897.

No. 189.—Appointments (8-20).—The Officer Commanding 2nd Middlesex Regt has permission to send at once No. 2929 Private H Wilkinson, 2nd Middlesex Regt, to Deolali, for duty as a clerk at the Deolali Dept.

By Order,
C. J. BLOMFIELD, Major.
Asst. Adjt.-Genl., Bombay District.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay, during the week ending 21st October:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Hamburg	Madon.
Murree	Capt. C. Prescott Decie, 25 R. A.
Koppa	E. N. Leslie, Esq., Great Western Hotel.
Howrah	J. Nedo, Esq., Inspector of Police, from Karachi.
Mysore	Kandi Krishnaraw Munsiff, Mohal Bazar, Ganeshpatt Cowl Bazar No. 35504.
Tinnevelly	Nallacannoo Darey Selly Pillay Vakil.
Calcutta	Nowrojee Burjorjee, Esq.
Karachi	Mr. H. Byrne.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 21st October, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah ... inches	29'8[illegible]
Temperature of the Air ... degrees	81'1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73'5
Dew Point	70'3
Relative humidity of Air	70'2
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—10)	1'6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 5 a.m.) next day ... degrees	87'4
Minimum do. do. (read at 5 a.m.)	73'8
General Directions of wind*	N, NNE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ... miles	175

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT.—OCT. 21.

10 p.m.	79'0

FRIDAY.—OCT. 22.

6 a.m.	78'1
10 a.m.	87'1
2 p.m.	88'4
6 p.m.	82'1

THE President of the Board of Trade has appointed Mr. A. E. Bateman, C.M.G., to be Comptroller-General of the Commercial Labour, and Statistical Departments, in succession to Sir Robert Giffen, K.C.B., who retired on Sept. 30. Mr. H. Llewellyn Smith, Labour Commissioner, succeeds Mr. Bateman as Deputy Comptroller-General of the same Department.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particulary valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Rate for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 4 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pins, Lockets, Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Stick Mounts, &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving, inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

MR. T. B. KIRKHAM'S TENTS, DISTRICT TONGA, &c., FOR SALE. Apply for List at CHAR BUNGALOW, Poona.

ARTISTIC SILK and LACE LAMP SHADES, New Designs and Art Colours.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

INFLUENZA.—A certain, prompt and safe remedy is "Tamarind Cough Balsam." It relieves at once by dissolving the congealed phlegm and promoting expectoration. Re. 1 per bottle.—THOMSON and TAYLOR. Esplanade Road.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas.—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—One Brand new LADY'S CYCLE "LADY HOBART," with Dunlop Tyres, Gear, case and all accessories complete. Rs. 300.—B. NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, A EUROPEAN LADY TEACHER, to teach English to two Japanese gentlemen. Apply 81, care of this paper.

WANTED, a DRAWING TEACHER, for the Alexandra Institution. Apply with testimonials to Messrs. MANECKJEE CURSETJEE, Prospect Lodge, Cumballa Hill.

WANTED, CONTRACTS for a TEAK FLOORING for the Officers' Mess, R.A., Kirkee. Apply HONORARY SECRETARY, R. A. Mess.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,—NURSE, for 2 Children of 5 and 2. Good Needlewoman essential. Salary Rs. 30. Apply with copies of testimonials, saying age, and whether European or Eurasian, to Mrs. Colomb, Buldana, Berar.

WANTED, an EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, for the Narsingarh State in Central India. Pay Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 by annual increment of Rs. 10. Apply to the SUPERINTENDENT, Narsingarh State, Narsingarh.

WANTED, as MANAGER, an English gentleman of good address acquainted with office work and having at least 5 years' experience in a first-class business in India. Persons thoroughly conversant with the reception and treatment of the Native and European gentry in India need only apply. One with knowledge of Hindustani preferred. Salary up to Rs. 250. Apply by letter only with full particulars, references, etc., etc., RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

A LADY, EUROPEAN, seeks a situation as Matron of a School, Lady Help, or Nursery Governess, Country no objection. Address "88A," care of this Paper.

A EUROPEAN LADY SEEKS EMPLOYMENT as a NURSE. 18 years' experience, good sailor, good needlewoman, excellent testimonials. Apply to "NURSE," care of this paper.

PLEASE NOTE.—We only supply High Class Guaranteed PORTUGUESE SERVANTS. Do not apply for 2nd and 3rd Class Servants. Fee Rs. 3, for each Servant. E. CAMIL and Co., Registry Office, No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TO LET.—GROUND FLOOR AND FIRST FLOOR of a BUNGALOW, at Nepean Sea Road, either separately or together, Furnished or Unfurnished. Apply to H. B. JEEJEEBHOY.

MATHERAN.—TO LET, BUNGALOWS, well situated, exceedingly cheap. Suited for both Europeans and Natives. Plans, Lists of Furniture, etc., can be seen at both the House Agents, FLOWER and Co., Hummum Street, and P. BYRAMJEE, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

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By order of C A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate and effects of Nursingdas Vassonmal Multani, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co, will sell, in one lot, by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November, 1897 at 4 p.m., at their Sale Rooms No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, Bombay, the right, title, and interest of the insolvent, subject to particulars and conditions of sale in and to all the following properties:—

FIRSTLY.—All that the right, title, and interest of Nursingdas Vassonmal, an insolvent, in or to all that piece of land and the sheds erected thereon, situate in Mollaidhar Moholla in Sind, in the Sub-district of Tatta, and in the Registration District of Kurrachee, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by the wall of the houses of Kevalmull Brahmin, on the west by the wall of the house of Khema and beyond by land in the occupation of Bhawani Brahmin, on the north by land in the occupation of Magan and beyond by the house of Khema aforesaid and of Kewal Brahmin, and on the south by the wall of the house of Chelia Lewana and the land of Bhawan Brahmin and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Nursingdas Vassonmal Multani or his tenants.

SECONDLY.—All that the right, title and interest of Nursingdas Vassonmal, an insolvent, in or to all that piece of land, and the house and buildings erected thereon, situate in Moholla Borchee, in Sind, in the sub-district of Tatta, and in the Registration District of Kurrachee, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public passage, on the west by a lane, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by a gate and beyond that by a public passage, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Nursingdas Vassonmal Multani, or his tenants.

THIRDLY.—All that the right, title, and interest of Nursingdas Vassonmal in or to all that piece of land, and the shop and godown erected thereon, situate at Khajoor Bazaar, in Sind, in the sub-district of Tatta, and in the Registration District of Kurrachee, and bounded as follows, that is to say on the east by a public passage, on the west by the godown of Goolam Hajee Ally, on the north by a shop of Moolcmull Satoo, on the south by a lane, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Nursingdas Vassonmal Multani or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Little and Co., solicitors to the vendor, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 23rd October, 1897.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 22.

THE advent of the *Dewali* (Hindu New Year festival), which will commence to-morrow, has already induced a holiday feeling, and business, consequently, is slower than ever, and, in some branches, will be almost at a standstill for a week or so to come. There has been but little inducement to operate in Cotton of the new crop, and the market has been weak at some decline in quotations; while local spinners have been the only buyers of ready old stuff. In Wheat and Seeds there has been very little doing, pending fresh arrivals, and the tone of both markets has been quiet at about previous rates. Exchange has been quiet in tone throughout the week, with but little business passing either way, and rates after fluctuating to the extent of about 1-16d., close 1-32d. lower for Bank Bills and Credits than they ruled last Friday evening. Money is easy. Government Paper has declined ⅛ per cent. in each denomination. Freights have become quiet to dull in tone, and there is now very little doing. Business in Imports has been further reduced this week in anticipation of the approaching holidays; but prices generally are unchanged.

MONEY.—The changes shown in the weekly Return of the Bank of Bombay issued on Monday pointed to an increased demand for accommodation, the withdrawals from Private Deposits having amounted to nearly 28 lakhs, while in the Cash Balance there was a diminution of some 18 lakhs, at 144¼ lakhs, compared with a falling off in the previous week of 13¾ lakhs, at 162¼ lakhs. Loans decreased by 4 lakhs, and Government Securities by ¼ lakh. On the other hand, there was an addition of 2¼ lakhs to Public Deposits at the Branches, and ¼ lakh at the Head Office; Bills Discounted and Purchased increased by ¾ lakh.

Meantime the Market has been easy; but rates of discount remain at 6 per cent. at the Bank of Bombay, and 5 per cent. outside.

EXCHANGE opened with a firm feeling last mail-day at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The enquiry for the former was very limited, and a moderate amount was done at 1s. 3 21-32d., but Merchants' Bills were scarce. Rates were given on Monday at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits. The latter continued scarce; but a fair amount of re-sales of Telegraphic were done at 1s. 3 11-16d., and the market temporarily advanced 1-32d. for Bank Paper, to 1s. 3 21-32d., at which a moderate amount was placed. On Tuesday the Market was steady at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, with a little business reported at 1s. 3 5-8d. for ready wire Transfer. Mercantile Bills were scarce again, and a moderate amount of this class of Paper was placed at 1s. 3½d. On Wednesday morning the market opened firm at 1s. 3 19-32d. for Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits, the last having been scarce, and with a little business passing; but for Bank Paper there was no enquiry at the above quotation, and the rate soon advanced 1-32d., at which a moderate business was reported, the market closed firm. The market opened steady yesterday morning at 1s. 3 5-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 25-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A moderate amount of Bank Paper changed hands at the above quotation; but Merchants' Bills were again scarce, and the market closed steady. To-day exchange opened steady at 1s. 3 19-32d. and 1s. 3 25-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand for three months Bills. The enquiry for Bank Paper has been very limited, and during the day a moderate amount was reported at 1s. 3 5-8d. Merchants' Bills have again been scarce and but little done, the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand......1s. 3 19-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......1s. 3 19-32d. "
Do. 3 months' sight.1s. 3 21-32d. "
Credits 3 do....1s. 3 25-32d. "
Do. 6 do....1s.3 7-8d. "
Documents 3 do. ...1s. 3 13-16d. "
Do. 6 do. ...1s. 3 29-32d. "
Francs 3 do. ...1·66 "
Do. 6 do. ...1·67 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Rates were quoted on Saturday last at 97 1-2 for both Money and Account, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 92 for 3 per Cents. On Monday the market was steady in tone at 97 7-16 for 3 1-2 per Cents, for Cash and the Settlement, with 92 for Threes. On Tuesday the market was weak in tone and the rate for 3 1-2 per Cents both for Money and Account had receded 1-16th per cent., say to 97 3-8 in both positions. Threes were quoted at 92, nominal. This Paper was quiet in tone on Wednesday, and the account rate for 3 1-2 per Cents, remained at 97 3-8; but for Cash 97 3-4 was quoted in the latter part of the day, and at closing. Threes were nominal at 92. The market opened weak yesterday, and rates for 3 1-2 per Cents, declined to 97 5-8 for Cash, and 97 1-4 for the Settlement, at which they left off; Three per Cents. were nominally quoted at 91 1-2. To-day the market has been uncertain, and 3 1-2 per Cents remained at 97 1-4 for Cash and declined to 97 3-16 for October account. Three per Cents were nominal at 91 1-2, these being also the closing rates.

SHARES.—This market has been quiet in tone throughout the week, the quotations for Mill-Scrip have not varied to a great extent. Such movement as there have been having been about as much in sellers' as in buyers favour. On other lines there has been very little doing and quotations generally being unaltered. We note an advance of Rs. 65 in Indian Manufacturing Mill Shares; of Rs. 15, in Bombay United of Rs; 12½, in Manockjee Petit; of Rs. 10 in Central India; and of Rs. 5 each in China, Jamshed, Lukhmidass, and Oriental; and a decline of Rs. 25, in Presidency; of Rs. 15, in Sassoon; of Rs. 10 each, in Currimbhoy, New Great Eastern, and Standard; of Rs. 5 each, in David, Southern Mahratta, and Swadeshi; of Rs. 2½ in Mazagon. In Presses, Volkart's are Rs. 20 higher; Hingoli Rs. 8½; the Mofussil, Rs. 5; while Mahuwa, are Rs. 20 lower. In Miscellaneous shares Delhi, and Northern India Flour, have advanced Rs. 4½; while Alcock Ashdown, and Bombay Burmah, 2nd Issue, have each declined Rs. 15. In Banks, Bank of Bombay, and Bank of Bengal are each Rs. 5 higher.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—As the "Dewali" holidays are now close at hand, dealers and buyers of staple Grey Goods have become indifferent to business of importance, and hence a very large falling off in transactions has taken place at the end of this week. Rates are going down in many important districts, which buy in this market, and consequently many dealers expect a large business on the Hindu New Year's Day. Rates and Stocks show no change of any importance. A small business has been done at last week's rates in Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red, and Printed Goods. The Clearances of Imported Goods for the week have been 2,700 packages; and of Local (in which we have no change to note) 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The market for Imported Twist is quiet, with prices generally unaltered. In Bombay Spinnings, there has been a large business reported, the tendency in rates having been somewhat in favour of buyers. The exterior demand is moderate. The market closes steady at the following official quotations:—

Twist	No.	Mule,	As.			per lb.
"	6s	"	"	4 1-4	to 4 5-8	"
"	8s	"	"	4 1-2	" 4 3-4	"
"	10s	"	"	4 1-2	" 5 1-4	"
"	12s	"	"	4 3-4	" 5 1-4	"
"	16s	"	"	5 1-2	" 6	"
"	20s	"	"	5 9-16	" 6 1-4	"
"	24s	"	"	6 1-4	" 6 3-4	"
"	30s	"	"	7	" 7 3-4	"
"	40s	"	"	8	" 8 1-4	"

METALS.—The market for Braziers' Copper has been quiet, at a decline of 2 as. per cwt. Yellow Metal is unchanged and steady. Both Staffordshire and Swedish Bar Iron is steady at our last quotations.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of ready Powell's Duffryn Cardiff at Rs. 23 per ton, and November at Rs. 19½ per ton, December and January Cardiff is offering to sell at Rs. 12 per ton. In Bengal ready Seebpore and Jardin's have changed hands from Rs. 12 as. 10, to Rs. 12 as. 12, per ton, for forward Bengal, sellers are asking as. 8 more than the ready rates.

We expect more business both in Cardiff and in Bengal after the "Dewali" holidays. The market closes steady, at the following rates:—

Welsh Hartley	*Nil*	
West "	"	
Australian	"	
Powell's	Rs. 23	per ton.
Cardiff	" 22-8	"
Japan	*Nil*	
Bengal	Rs. 12-12	"
Singareni Rly. Dely.	*Nil*	
Seebpore	Rs. 13-4	"
Deshaghur	" 13-4	"

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—Rates for contracts in the new crop were unchanged at the beginning of the week, but with very little business doing to test them, and the same state of things continued on the following day, exporters having been virtually out of the market, while native dealers did not care to enter into fresh engagements pending the monthly time bargain settlement, which fell this week. Thereafter the tone became weaker, and prices of arrival, Broach and Bengals, gave way Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy, a few European firms having been selling. Of ready old stuff, the only buyers have again been local consumers who have filled their present requirements at current rates. To-day the market has been quiet, only about 700 bales ready stuff having been taken by the Mills. In new crop Cotton hardly any business has transpired. A European firm is reported to have sold Broach at Rs. 180, for March delivery.

With the exception of half an inch at Oomrawattee, and 2 inches at Hubli in the Dharwar circle, no further rain fell over the Cotton area since the beginning of this week, and the official telegraphic reports to hand here this morning continue to give a favourable account of the progress of the Cotton Crop. Picking was going on, and in some districts arriving in small quantities in the Bengal Circle; the plants were showing bolls, rapidly ripening. At Broach, the crop was flourishing in bright, seasonable weather; and the same may be said of all the districts of the Dhollera circle, the plants at Viramgaum being in flower.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz.:—

Cotton—		Per candy.	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine		Rs.	151—3 1-32d.
Do. Fully Good		"	146—2 7-8d.
Do. do.	January 1898	"	140—2 29-32d.
Do. Good		"	139—2 23-32d.
Belatee, Fine		"	160—3 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good		"	152—3 1-16d.
Khandesh, Fully Good		"	158—3 5-32d.
Do. Do.	January 1898	"	155—3 5-32d.
Oomra, Fully Good		"	166—3 9-32d.
Dhollera, Fine		"	Nil
Do. Fully Good		"	171—3 13-32d.
Do. Good		"	164—3 1-4d.
Do. do.	May 1898	"	160—3 5-16d.
S G Dharwar, Good		"	Nil
Do. Do.	May 1898	"	173—3 9-16d.
Westerns		"	Nil
Broach, Fine		"	Nil
Do. do.	March 1898	"	182—3 11-16d.
Do. Good		"	Nil
Do do	March 1898	"	180—3 21-32d.

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.	1895. Bales.
For the week	6,446	5,165	8,919
From 1st Jan. to 21st October	1,317,262	1,681,914	1,460,843
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	200		8,045
From 1st Jan. to 21st October	498,099	702,808	518,476
Clearances to Calcutta, China, Japan, &c.			
For the week	1,401	8,044	[illegible]
From 1st Jan. to 21st October	427,672	314,122	[illegible]

The comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	21,451	74,239	33,038
Do. from 1st January to 21st Oct.	1,485,627	3,575,959	4,323,335
Linseed for the week	5,832	43,797	6,802
Do. from 1st January to 21st Oct	411,740	3,353,513	2,600,545
Rapeseed for the week	11,228	40,705	8,237
Do. from 1st January to 21st Oct	1,764,629	1,173,544	2,007,124
Gingellyseed for the week	23,781	29,608	17,890
Do. from 1st January to 21st Oct	417,492	895,164	809,544

The clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat for the week	...	...	13,076
Do. from 1st January to 21st Oct	2,813	1,427,614	2,407,799
Linseed for the week	24,072	...	81,080
Do. from 1st January to 21st Oct	613,506	2,989,067	2,387,277
Rapeseed for the week	55,583	1,003	20,023
Do. from 1st January to 21st Oct	1,694,370	1,141,009	1,709,019
Gingellyseed for the week	...	...	3,082
Do. from 1st January to 21st Oct	458,139	1,064,997	1,046,677

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th October, 1897, as compared with the Statement of 28th September, 1897:—

LIABILITIES.	Sept. 28. Rs.	A.	P.	October 5. Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	80,00,000	0	0	80,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	1,02,67,743	14	1	92,93,522	13	6
Other Deposits, &c.	5,54,93,680	13	0	5,49,14,952	13	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.	7,83,760	13	0	8,86,920	13	7
Sundries	21,94,723	0	10	21,69,113	9	1
Rs.	9,67,39,818	9	8	9,52,63,610	1	10
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities	70,44,408	0	0	55,81,648	0	0
Other authorised Invtmts.	76,18,622	11	0	76,33,322	11	0
Loans on Govt. and other Authorised Securities	1,51,42,432	6	6	1,50,21,361	14	2
Accounts of Credit do.	2,15,59,889	5	4	2,09,59,023	7	4
Bills Discounted, &c.	1,34,47,654	8	11	1,32,00,530	15	2
Balances with other Banks	6,22,110	13	6	7,21,714	4	10
Bullion	2,896	11	0	2,896	11	0
Dead Stock	13,35,370	3	0	13,35,318	6	9
Stamps	8,310	6	0	8,326	11	3
Sundries	11,58,863	2	10	11,57,223	10	7
Cash, &c., at Head Office	1,54,22,809	2	7	1,46,69,430	11	1
Do. at Branches	1,33,76,391	3	0	1,49,02,349	10	8
Rs.	9,67,39,818	9	8	9,52,56,610	1	10

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th September, 1897, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	75,000	88,000	4,000	1,91,000
Or per mile of Railway	182	191	9	414
For previous 11 weeks of half-year.	10,14,800	10,78,347	41,580	18,47,318
Total for 12 weeks	10,89,800	11,66,347	45,581	20,38,318
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	93,675	1,40,405	6,397	2,52,653
Per mile of Ry do.	290	304	14	518
Total to corresponding date do.	8,28,630	10,06,581	36,268	18,71,479

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 61,653
Increase to date ... " 1,66,839

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for Week ended 14th Aug. 1897, on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	[illegible]	..	300
Or per mile of Railway	11	6	...	17
For previous 5 weeks of half-year.	1,586	861	32	2,479
Total for 6 weeks	1,786	961	32	2,779
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	391	105	4	503
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	6	...	29
Total to corresponding date do.	2,581	780	11	3,361

Increase for the week ... Rs. 203
Decrease to date ... " 582

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending [illegible] Sept. 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c.	42,921	35,869	6,052	...	88,458	...
Goods	55,092	61,550	...	6,458	1,64,985	...
Other earnings	7,325	11,504	...	3,179	3,218	...
Total for week	1,05,338	1,08,923	...	3,585	—	—
Aggregate	13,39,188	10,82,527	...	...	2,56,611	—

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

OCTOBER 22.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.
Private telegrams for Crete must be in plain French or Turkish. Secret language forbidden.
Owing to pressure of telegrams of higher class, deferred telegrams for Punjab stations, north of Lahore, are liable to considerable delay.
Cable Hongkong-Macao interrupted.
Cable Cayenne-Para interrupted.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

STEVENS—October 22, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of C. F. Stevens, of a son.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

BAYNES—September 24, at Stone House, Maidstone, wife of Captain D. D. Baynes, 12th Bengal Cavalry, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAZALET—LYON—October 2, at St. John's, Caterham Valley, Grenville William Cazalet, L.R.C.P. Lond., M.R.C.S. Eng., of Grey Friars-green, Coventry, elder son of the late Lieutenant Colonel P. G. Cazalet, Madras Army, and stepson of Francis T. Bond, M.D. Lond., F.R.S.E., of Gloucester, to Edith Louisa, eldest daughter of Jeremiah Lyon, Ridding Court, Caterham Valley, Surrey.

HAWKES—DEWRANCE—September 30, at All Saints', Tilford, Lieutenant General H. P. Hawkes, C.B., Madras Staff Corps, Retired, to Sarah Anne, daughter of the late John Dewrance, Esq., and Mrs. Davis, wife of Colonel John Davis, A.D.C., of Whitmead, Tilford, Surrey.

RAMSAY—HUTCHINGS—October 1, at St. Mathias's Church, Richmond Hill, Surrey, James Ramsay, Chief Engineer (retired) of the Indian State Railway Branch, to Eva, daughter of E. Hutchings, Esq., Westbourne, Ealing, W.

WHITE—WINCHESTER—October 6, at St. Aiden's Church, Bamburgh, Northumberland, Cyril D. White, of Assam, India, son of Edward Fox White, of Lexham-gardens, South Kensington, to Edith, third daughter of Captain Winchester, R.N.R., [illegible] Barns, Bamburgh.

DEATHS.

DELAMAIN—October 1, at Bexhill, Jane Amelia Delamain, widow of Colonel R. Innes Delamain, 65th Bengal Native Infantry.

HANDYSIDE—October 2, at Ontario, California, Margaret, widow of Major General R. V. Handyside, Madras Army.

SHAW—September 30, at Langland-mansions, Hampstead, Lillie (nee Record), wife of Lieutenant Colonel F. G. Shaw, of Heathburn Hall, Co. Cork, and of Ootacamund, Madras.

THURBURN—September 29, at Craugness, Muchalls, Kincardineshire, Captain Henry Thurburn, late 42nd Regt., Madras Army.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1897.

IT is more easy to follow the negative than the positive portion of the argument in Mrs. Flora Annie Steel's discussion of the Modern Marriage Market in the *Lady's Realm*. Her austere article on the subject in its negative aspect is an attack upon the popular view that "the feeling, passion, emotion—call it what you will—which we designate as Love—with a big L—is the only reason which an honourable man or modest woman can possibly admit, even to themselves, as a reason for marriage." From Shakespeare to Marie Corelli writers of fiction have been teaching men and women that they ought to marry for love, and that it is a noble and praiseworthy thing to do so. Owing to the increasing predominance of fiction in literature this lesson has been taught with more and more iteration to generation after generation, until it has come to be generally accepted in England and America and is gaining ground in other nations. But, according to Mrs. Steel, there is no rational justification for the theory. She would, therefore, mercifully dethrone the Cupid of marriage from the exalted position to which he has been raised by sentimental writers. Mrs. Steel does not come to this conclusion from considerations of happiness, as Disraeli did, when he wrote to his sister:—"As for love all my friends who married for love and beauty either beat their wives or live apart from them. This is literally the case. I may commit many follies in life, but I never intend to marry for love, which I am sure is a guarantee for infelicity." Such was the principle that Disraeli professed and acted on, as the best guide to a rational marriage. Mrs. Steel determines the question from a higher standpoint. She admits that a love marriage may "touch a very high average of content," that it "can boast quite as much success as is consistent with the natural evanescence of all feeling," and that "the majority of such marriages are happy, decorous, respectable." But whether these marriages are happy or not, she maintains that they are essentially as mercenary as marriages for money. "The girl who gives herself for exchange in pure passion is quite as mercenary as the one who sells herself for gold. Both claim their own desire irrespective of everything but themselves." Therefore the opprobrious name of marriage-market should not be exclusively applied to marriages for money or position, and Marie Corelli has no right to regard passionate love as a safeguard against making souls and bodies "the trafficable material of vile huckstering." Mrs. Steel further points out that to marry for love is to be guided by impulse instead of by reason in the most momentous question of our life. In other matters we regard it as a sign of weakness to yield to our passions and impulses. Why should reason be temporarily required to abdicate, when we have to decide on the choice of a lifelong partner, on whom our well-being for the rest of our days will mainly depend, and not only our own well-being, but also that of our children and children's children? On these grounds love marriages are condemned by Mrs. Steel as essentially selfish and irrational.

The rejection of the principle of marrying for love would seem to lead naturally to the French *mariage de convenance* or what is called in England a prudent marriage. The supporters of such marriages agree with Mrs. Steel in throwing cold water on the tender passion and holding it up to contempt. "I remember," Mr. Hamerton tells us in that delightful and instructive book in which he compares the French with the English, "being much amused by the indignation of a very beautiful young French lady about a rumour that she had been wedded for love. She reiterated her assurance that it was a baseless fabrication, that her husband had only seen her once before their betrothal, and then quite formally in the presence of other people, and that their marriage had been entirely one of *convenance*. In short she repelled the idea of love as if it had been a disgraceful and unmerited imputation." Here we have the exact opposite of the view implied in almost all English and many French works of fiction. This young French lady regarded as disgraceful what Marie Corelli thinks praiseworthy, and prided herself upon what the popular English novelist would stigmatise as "vile huckstering." A similar aversion to love as the determining motive of marriage no doubt prevails among the higher classes all over Asia, especially in India, although the *swayamvara* or marriage of choice was popular in the epic age, and love plays a prominent and honourable part in the tales of Rajput chivalry. Indeed, a good deal may be urged in favour of the system of arranging marriages according to suitability of circumstances. Of course it is liable to grave abuses, as when a rich old rake marries a young girl fresh from her convent school. This is, however, because those who arrange the match look too exclusively to pecuniary considerations. A well-arranged marriage depends upon suitability of character, similarity in tastes and education, and the absence of great disparity of age, much more than upon money. When all these circumstances are taken into consideration, it may be maintained that there is a fair expectation of happiness Parents and guardians who have some experience of the world to guide them may be expected to choose a more suitable wife for a young man, than he is likely to choose for himself, especially when his judgment is distracted by the magic spell of love. On the other hand, there is the danger of love coming later. If, as often happens, the married couple fall in love with each other after marriage, all is well. But there is the grave possibility of the opposite. In the east the danger of this untoward result is guarded against in the case of the wife by shutting her up in the walls of the zenana or harem and scarcely allowing her ever to see any man except her husband. This, however, even if successful, is obviously only a one-sided protection of the happiness of married life.

In conclusion, we may apply to the matter Sir Roger de Coverley's dictum "that much may be said on both sides." The Oriental, the French, and the Teutonic and chivalrous system of marriage favoured by the English and Americans may each be defended on reasonable grounds. Experience shows that all are liable to grave abuse, and also that all are compatible with family peace and happiness. Can Mrs. Steel suggest a method by which we may secure the peace and happiness of family life without the possibility or with less probability of evil results arising from the frailty of human nature? She does not advocate the adoption of the Indian system in the West with its accompaniments of child marriage, female infanticide, and sati, although her personal experience is that, even with polygamy superadded, the percentage of rational happiness derived from wifehood and motherhood is as high in India as it is in England. She does, however, maintain that in India "hidden under a thousand blemishes, a million abuses, still lingers the great truth—so unpalatable to our Western individualism—that man and woman stand related, not to each other, but to the immortality of their race—that immortality which comes to the world through the generations on generations of men and women who are born into it. There even nowadays, when error has obscured so much, marriage is not a purely personal matter, as it is with us; it is a duty to the race." Here then we have an indication of Mrs. Steel's ideal of marriage. Young men and young women when they contemplate matrimony should be guided by a consideration of the benefit of future generations. They should remember, as she says further on in her article, that "the world still waits for the child that shall be born—for its greatest poet, its greatest statesman, its greatest philanthropist; briefly, for the man who shall right the wrong in all times, all places." This may be a very high ideal, but it has the disadvantage of being utterly impracticable as a general rule. There is not the least chance of the Edwins and Angelinas of the future being guided in their matrimonial choice by such exalted considerations. Possibly one or two of the noblest specimens of the human race might be so guided, but the highest benefactors of the human race do not as a rule marry at all. Their sympathies are far too wide to be confined within the narrow bounds of the family. Ordinary men and women in the future, as in the past, will marry for love, for money, and for other advantages After all, if they marry for love, they may, though they know it not, be taking the very best means to promote what Mrs. Steel regards as the great end of marriage, the benefit of future generations. A great modern philosopher thinks that love is simply the operation of the genius of the human race planning a union such as is most likely to produce the best offspring. Also when Mrs. Steel condemns love marriages as entirely selfish, as being a kind of barter for the attainment of sensual and intellectual gratification, she is undoubtedly wrong. Love has selfish elements, but in its noble form it is much more altruistic than egoistic. Those who marry for love think less of their own happiness than of the happiness of those whom they love. They think, and think rightly, that love is the most priceless boon that husband and wife can confer on each other, and show the strength of their love by unselfish willingness to endure the worst that may befall, in order that they may thereby lighten the burden of their partners for life.

THE need for the sanitary regeneration of the town and island of Bombay is so pressing that it is satisfactory to learn that good progress is being made with the field surveys for the proposed reclamation along the northern Colaba foreshores. If the reclamation is carried to the low water level, the habitable area of the Island will be extended in this direction alone by one and a-half million of acres. The surveying operations are carried on by a small staff under the supervision of Mr. Charles Chambers, whose services have been lent to Government for the purpose by the Port Trust. It is only at low tide that the work can be uninterruptedly carried on, but it is anticipated that it will be completed by the end of the year. A sea wall will have to be constructed at the boundary of the reclamation, and in some parts the wall will consist of solid masonry. The foreshores on the other side of Colaba, and indeed along the whole harbour, are vested in the Port Trust, and the reclamations effected by that body in the course of the last few years have been so satisfactory from every point of view as to be a very hopeful augury for the greater work the new Board is to take in hand. The Apollo and Colaba Reclamations are being laid out in building sites, and so far as the former are concerned free garden spaces have been added to each site without any enhancement of the rates of rent charged. The increasing demand for good house accommodation within easy access of the business part of the town has led to an active demand for these building sites. People who think that the new Government scheme will stifle private enterprise may be interested to learn that so far from this being the case in regard to the Apollo reclamation, house-owners are already earning between seven and eight per cent. upon the capital invested in the new dwellings on the estate. There is a like demand for residences on the reclaimed estate at Colaba on the south side of the Sassoon Dock, the sites being well laid out and well drained and sewered. The reclamations undertaken to the north of Mazagon have been on a much larger scale, and are far more important owing to their prospective suitability for workmen's dwellings. By them the foreshores along Mazagon, Tank Bunder, the Frere Reclamation and Sewri, have been completely changed. "Clear level spaces of land intersected with roads," says the Administration Report," have taken the place of mangrove swamps and foul creeks and basins, and the comparatively small cost at which these areas have been reclaimed gives reasonable grounds for the expectation that besides the benefits accruing from the improved sanitary condition of the properties, the land will be occupied for dwelling houses and trade purposes." The Trustees have not only reclaimed the foreshores vested in them, they have also had experience of the still more important and pressing work of erecting dwellings for artizans and labourers, which the new Board will take in hand upon an extensive scale. The necessity for such dwellings for their men was impressed upon the Trustees by the plague epidemic, and with the sanction of Government they undertook the work of erecting sanitary dwellings. One set of quarters was commenced in March, and so energetically was the work proceeded with that by the middle of June a large part of the accommodation was available. The block is situated on the Elphinstone Estate and is capable of accommodating 356 employes and their families. Further quarters will be erected without delay, a sum of three lakhs having been set aside for the purpose. The experience gained by the erection of these dwellings will no doubt be of value when the new Board is appointed and maps out its re-building programme.

THAGI and dacoity in India have a new special officer to operate against them this year, Mr. C. S. Bayley having succeeded Sir A. S. Lethbridge. His head-quarters are at Simla, the last place of all others either thags or dacoits would dream of patronising. So why station the dacoity preventive officer at Simla, is one of those little departmental mysteries which few can understand and fewer still explain. However, there can be no doubt that the official atmosphere of Simla makes it the best place in the country for drawing up a report. And Mr. Bayley's report is exhaustive. He shows that both thagi and dacoity have increased—facts due more to pressing needs, the effects of famine, than to any spread of actual moral depravity. There were 684 cases of dacoity reported as compared with 448, whilst imported cases of thagi, that is poisoning for plunder, number six as compared with two cases committed in the previous year and reported during 1896 which involved the drugging of 103 persons and consequent death of nine. The dacoities were responsible for the loss of over a lakh of rupees worth of ornaments, cash and cattle, for the death of nine and wounding of ninety-four persons. No less than 1,584 persons were involved in the dacoities, and of these though 276 were arrested only 64 were convicted. This can scarcely be considered satisfactory, especially when out of Rs. 4,14,313 worth of property only Rs. 26,182 worth is recovered. Of the cases of dacoity the bulk was mere cattle-lifting, highway robbery coming next. That it is a fairly profitable profession may be judged from the fact that they employ camels and horses wherein to move from place to place. Armed with double-barrelled guns, match-locks, swords, and axes they present so formidable an appearance when entering a chosen village that very little opposition is offered, and they take the very best of the unfortunate people's possessions with little fear of injury to life or limb. And it is this fact which renders their victims the more reprehensible, for it seldom happens that they do not mutilate or torture some unhappy creature who happens to incur their displeasure. In one instance in Rajputana when a party of travellers were attacked the men were robbed first and then maltreated, one of them being "tied, severely beaten, and threatened with stones, arrows and guns. In a Gwalior case one of their victims was burnt on the body, and then both his mother and he were tortured. The fingers were tied with cloth immersed in oil which was set fire to, while another victim was tied to a tree and left there. The beating and general maltreatment of the wives, daughters, and mothers of villagers visited is a common form of diversion. The branding or burning of a wealthy Bania who declines to reveal the hiding place where his treasure may be found is almost as much enjoyed as the acquisition of pelf. Included in the list of property looted in the past year is a British mail-bag and its contents. But nothing appears to have since been heard of it. In the thagi cases no great amount of originality or daring was displayed. Dhatura, opium or strychnine had been administered, concealed in food, and when unconsciousness supervened the culprits ran away with their victims' money or jewellery. The criminal tribes in Central India now number 43,992.

ACCORDING to the *Times*, the cry of the travelling cyclist has been one of the loudest lamentations of the holiday season in England. The columns of every newspaper have groaned with the complaints about the treatment of cyclists and their machines on railways, and they demand redress. In England they are unfortunately very much worse off than we in India in this respect. For years past there they have looked upon the cycle as a source of loss to their coffers, believing that if a man did not cycle he would ride by train. As a matter of fact, he would not. Indeed, he patronises the railways the more, for he rides out long distances to return by train. This custom would be more common if the Railway companies encouraged it by undertaking to carry the wheel in safety and at reasonable cost. But railway rates on bicycles in England are almost prohibitive. If the fares were kept high so as to cover loss by paying compensation to the owner of a damaged machine, there would be no complaint. But Railway companies decline to pay for damaged machines, and though it may be difficult to handle them without risk in a crowded luggage van, which must be frequently handled on a long journey, there seems to be no excuse for the very frequent injury to machines. So great has the grievance become at home that the *Times* urges aggrieved cyclists to combine and try the question whether a Railway company which undertakes to convey a cycle, and delivers it smashed or seriously injured at the journey's end, cannot be made liable for damages. If it can, our contemporary urges, Railways would soon find it expedient to provide adequately for the safe conveyance of cycles. If it cannot, there would clearly be a *prima facie* case for such an amendment of the law as would establish and define the liability on terms equitably adapted to the circumstances. But the better way undoubtedly is for the Railway companies to accept the situation and to provide for the safe carriage of the bicycle, which has now come to stay, by building special vehicles or equipping small compartments for the proper accommodation of cycles. The construction of Western Indian brake-vans is such that two or three cycles may be carried with comparative safety. But the addition of one or two more would imperil the whole lot. Indeed, it is not very long since one was taken out of the train hopelessly ruined. Other three escaped. At very little cost Indian vans could be made to afford accommodation for any number of wheels, and we trust it may soon be done. The charges for carriage are as reasonable as anyone can wish.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR returned to Bombay, from Sholapore, yesterday morning, and alighted at the Byculla station, whence he drove to the Government House, Malabar Hill. The arrival was private.

THE Thakore of Gondal arrived at Balmoral Castle on Wednesday, (6 Oct.), and had the honour of lunching with the Queen and the Royal Family. His Highness received from Her Majesty the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire. The Duke of Connaught and Princess Henry of Battenberg were present with the Queen.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—By his will, which bears date Feb. 6, 1896, Mr. Barnett Isaacs, commonly known as Barnett Isaacs Barnato, of Johannesburg, and of the firm of Barnato Brothers, left personal estate valued at £960,119 2s. 3d. It is stated that, as Mr. Barnato was an English subject, his shares in companies registered in the South African Republic will be subject to the English death duties. There are no bequests to charities. The following wills have also been proved:—Sir William George Anderson, K.C.B., £8369; Mr. Henry Bellingham, £13,376; the Hon. Herbert Bowes-Lyon, D.L., £15,85[illegible]; Mr. William Podmore Clark, £5200; Mr. Patrick Egan, £79,644; Mr. Joseph Toward Eltringham, £112,059; Mr. Howard Laurence, £61,[illegible]91; Mr. George Gordon Macrae, J.P., £220,61[illegible]; Dowager Duchess de Montpensier, £65,02[illegible]; Mr. John Prior Patman, £18,370; General Sir William Pollexfen Radcliffe, K.C.B., £16,375; Major-General Charles Alexander Sim, £21,081; Admiral William Knighton Stephens, £3720.

THE Ministerial crisis in Madrid closed on Oct. 4, when the appended Cabinet took the oath of office:—Premier, Senor Sagasta; Minister for Foreign Affairs, Senor Pio Gullon; Interior, Senor Capedepon; Justice, Senor Groizard; Colonies, Senor Moret; War, General Correa; Marine, Rear-Admiral Bermejo; Finance, Senor Puigcerver; Public Works, Count Xiquena.

IT is stated that Senor Morety Prendergast, the Minister for the Colonies in the new Spanish Cabinet, has decided to carry out the necessary measures for giving autonomy to Cuba in conformity with the engagements of the Liberal party. At the meeting of Ministers held after the ceremony of taking the oath on Monday the Prime Minister declared that the Government would carry out its political and military programme with firmness and sincerity. He supposed that General Weyler would tender his resignation, but if he did not, then he would be recalled.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived in Bombay, yesterday, by the mail steamer Caledonia were: His Highness the Raja of Khotri; Rajkumar of Shappura; Sir Charles Roe; Dr. A. P. Surveyor; Dr. Cawasji Pestonji; Sir P. Playfair; Mr. H. A. Vincent; Mr. Seymour Keay, and others.

THE King of Swaziland has sent a deputation (including Mr. T. B. Rathbone, the King's agent, and the Induna Umslippesa), to England to lay before the British Government grievances from which the Swazis are alleged to be suffering under the Convention of December, 1894, between Her Majesty's Government and the Government of the South African Republic. Mr. Rathbone states that the complaint of the Swazis is that justice is denied them by the Boers, and that the Convention of 1894 is violated in respect of the section which provides that the natives shall govern themselves according to their own laws; and in regard to Article 11, which says, "The Government of the South African Republic agrees to prohibit the sale or supply of intoxicating liquor to Swazi natives in Swaziland." Moreover, the Swazis are desirous of remaining under British rule.

A REPORT in the Rome *Tribuna* of a disaster to the Cavendish expedition in East Africa, is contradicted.

THE British expedition under Major Ternan, sent to pursue King Mwanga, has defeated the rebels in Budu.

THE King of Benin has been removed to Old Calabar, and of the six chiefs who were found directly responsible for the recent massacre one died before trial, two committed suicide, and two were executed. One chief is still at large. The King, it is stated, "does not appear to have been implicated in the massacre."

A REUTER'S telegram from Cape Town says:—Captain Searle, of the Cape Town Highlanders, has been dismissed from the corps, having admitted that he gave orders for the decapitation of the corpse of the Bechuana chief Lukafjantje. Captain Searle says that his sole motive was to present the skull to a museum.

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE CELEBRATION OF TRAFALGAR.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The battle of Trafalgar was again celebrated in London to-day, and Nelson's Column was decorated.

The newspapers generally applaud the celebration of the victory.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

The Board of Trade has written to the Secretaries of the Masters' and Men's Federation suggesting a Conference in view of the lamentable results of the Engineers' struggle to the country.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

The reply of the Government on the Bimetallic Question, as published in the *Times* and wired from London on the 18th instant, is confirmed.

THE KASSALA QUESTION.

It is announced at Rome that the Italian and Egyptian Governments have arranged the details for the surrender of Kassala, and that the operations will commence when Colonel Parsons, who returns to Massowah at the beginning of November, presents his report.

It is not yet decided whether Egyptian or Indian troops are to garrison Kassala.

THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam has arrived at Lisbon, and been received with royal honours.

AFFAIRS IN WEST AFRICA.

LONDON, OCT. 22.

The War Office will send thirty-five specially trained non-commissioned officers for the purpose of training the new regiments, numbering 2,000 men, which are being raised at the Gold Coast and Lagos.

THE CHITRAL CONTROVERSY.

Replying to Lord George Hamilton's letter, Mr. Morley, in to-day's *Times*, states it is a fact that the Despatch embodying the decision of the Liberal Cabinet, objecting to the construction of the Chitral Road, because it would be a breach of faith with the tribes in accordance with the terms of the Proclamation, was not sent to the Viceroy, as it was due to the overthrow of the Government.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The Bombay mails of the 9th instant arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

SUEZ, OCT. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage (extra) left here, at 6 p.m., to-day.

THE MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

SIMLA, OCT. 22.

As at present arranged, the Military Department of the Government of India opens in Calcutta on the 29th.

FIRST GENERAL MEMORANDUM ON THE RICE CROP.

The first General Memorandum on the Rice Crop in Bengal, Madras, and Lower Burma was issued, to-day, by the Director-General of Statistics. It shows the area placed under rice in each province to be substantially in excess of the area sown in 1896, and also larger than the average. In Bengal the area is estimated to cover thirty-nine and a-quarter million acres; in Burma five and a-half millions; and in Madras three and a-half millions.

The condition of the crop is generally fair to good in Madras, excellent in Lower Burma, and distinctly above the average in Bengal.

TRADE WITH CHINESE AND RUSSIAN TURKESTAN.

The returns of the trade from India via Kashmir with Chinese and Russian Turkestan for the twelve months ending last April, now published, show a falling off in the traffic with Russian Turkestan, and an increase in that with the Chinese territory. The result is due partly to the effects of Indian tax on Charas which forms a large item of the Central Asian export trade, and partly to Russian bounty on all Chintz of Russian manufacture sold in Chinese Turkestan markets. This bounty is so high that it more than covers the cost of the transport from Moscow or Nijni Novgorod to Kashgaris, thereby enabling Russian cotton printed goods to be sold as cheaply in Chinese Turkestan as in towns of manufacture.

In regard to Charas the Recording Officer points out that in consequence of the instability of Charas market this drug is no longer able to serve as the medium of exchange specie payments, which are far less appreciated, having to take its place. He suggests accordingly that attention should be directed to the effect of the Indian Government's taxation of Charas.

In spite of these facts, the amount of English manufactured Piece-goods imported into Russian Turkestan and Thibet last year was nearly double that of five years ago.

Trade in Indian Tea with the same countries has slightly grown. It is still small, however, being only worth three-quarters of a lakh. China green tea imported via Calcutta and Bombay is even small in amount, and shows a falling off, while Lhassa brick tea dealings with Kashmir have dropped to less than one-quarter of a lakh in value.

THE FAMINE.

DECREASE IN PRICES.

The prices of food-grains this week throughout India are again slightly easier, but there is no very great change.

The exact total under famine relief is 928,479 people.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Martin, 5th Gurkhas, is appointed Base Commandant, Edwardsabad, vice O'Mealy, who is ill.

Lieutenant Labertouche, 22nd Bombay Infantry, is appointed Brigade Commissariat Officer, Tochi Force.

Colonel Marshall is admitted to Colonel's Allowance.

Ramsay and Clothier are promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonels; and Captains Baker, Burton, and Suton, to be Majors.

The Hon. Mr. James is gazetted six weeks' leave from 1st November next.

Captain Pritchard officiates for Lieutenant-Colonel Thornton during the latter's absence on leave from Ajmere.

Mr. J. M. Harman is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Rewari Kuchaman Chord Survey.

Mr. J. A. Crawford, C. S., is gazetted for three months' leave, from November 2nd.; Mr. A. Williams, C. S., officiating during his absence as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan.

Captain Showers is posted, on return from leave, as Political Agent, at Quetta.

The services of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Caldecott, Bombay, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE MAHARAJA OF PATIALA.

LAHORE, OCT. 22.

The following is the reply given by the Maharaja of Patiala to an address of congratulation:—"I thank you much for your congratulations to me on my going to the frontier. I did nothing more than what my sacred duty required of me, and followed my great ancestors in the performance of the same. I am always ready to serve the British Government for the glory of its arms and the Khalsa nation for its honour and good."

REGIMENTAL MOVEMENTS.

SECUNDERABAD, OCT. 22.

The North Staffordshire Regiment, wheih, on arrival from home, was to take the place of the Northamptons at Trimulgherry, are now ordered to go direct from Bombay to Meerut.

The L. G. L. Battery at Kirkee and the S. Battery, R. H. A., at Trimulgherry, remain where they are till next year.

THE PLAGUE AND HYDERABAD RACES.

(FROM THE JUDICIAL, POLICE, AND GENERAL SECRETARY.)

HYDERABAD, OCT. 22.

In view of the spread of plague at Poona and Sholapur and the strong opinion expressed by the Director of the Medical Department, his Highness the Nizam has been pleased to order the postponement of the Hyderabad races *sine die*.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 21.

There were 40 fresh cases and 31 deaths in Poona city, to-day, and in the cantonment 15 cases and 11 deaths.

The total mortality was 51.

In the outside villages plague has greatly decreased.

One imported case from Khandalla is reported, and four from Lonauli.

In the Special Plague Hospital 36 fresh admissions were made, and 16 died, leaving 259 under treatment; in the Mahomedan Hospital 7 were admitted, making the number of those under treatment 55; and in the Hindu Hospital there remain 39.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

Major Tricoott, D. S. O., Royal Artillery, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, who was appointed to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General on District Staff in the Bombay Command, was posted to Poona District, Military Works Department, on return from furlough in England. Captain Swayne, R. E., is posted to Bombay Division, Military Works. Lieutenant Hilderbrand, R. E., is temporarily transferred from the Bombay Defences Division to Bombay Division, Military Works.

Army Veterinary Department—Veterinary-Major Whitfield, on arrival in India, is posted for duty to the Chief Station, Veterinary Hospital, Mhow.

The following extract from the *Burma Gazette* is re-published for information:—Judicial Department—Dated Rangoon, 7th October 1897, No. 348:—Lieut Clerry, 25th Bombay Rifles, Officiating Commandant of the Military Police, is confirmed in his appointment with effect from the 30th August, in place of Lieutenant Blekley, deceased.

Lieutenant Fellows, 8th Bombay Infantry, has passed the examination laid down in para. 120, G.A.R.I., Vol. II.

The admission of Staff Pay is authorized to the undermentioned officers whose services have been temporarily placed at the disposal of the Commissariat Department under the provisions of para. 40, of the Field Service Departmental Code, Commissariat Transport:—Captain Scooners, 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers; and Lieutenant Leader, 2nd Battalion, Middlesex Regiment.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is notified that Major Forde, No. 13 Company, Eastern Division, has been transferred to the 51st Field Battery, R. A.; and Major Harvey, 21st Company, Southern Division, has been transferred to the 54th Field Battery, R. A.

An exchange has been sanctioned between Lieutenant Trimnell, No. 3 Company, Eastern Division, and 2nd Lieutenant Kemble, No. 40 Company, Southern Division, R. A., the former officer to go home at his own expense to the Golden Hill, Isle of Wight, to join his new Company for duty.

With reference to Bombay Command Orders, Nos. 438 and 469, it is notified that the War Office have sanctioned an exchange of Battalions between the Officers named below:—Wiltshire Regiment—Captain Beadon, 1st to 2nd Battalion; and Arnold 2nd to 1st Battalion. Captain Beadon is accordingly directed to proceed Home, travelling at the public expense.

The War Office having intimated that Captain F. T. F. Scooners, 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of 3rd Battalion, he is accordingly directed to proceed to England, travelling at the expense of the Imperial Funds.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Major Maio, R.E., Captain Walpole, R. E., and Surgeon-Captain Burnett, 28th Bombay Pioneers.

The undermentioned officer has leave of absence:—20th Bombay Infantry—Captain Mosse, an extension of 3 months, on private affairs, granted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sutherland, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, OCT. 22.

German mail steamer Fredrich Der Grosse, from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownagar	3 4-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	111 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-16
Bar Silver	27 1-8

The sum of about £75,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £31,900,000; Decrease, £1,00,000; Public Deposits, £7,300,000; Increase, £1,00,000; Other Deposits, £39,300,000; Decrease, £4,200,000; Other Securities, £29,300,000; Decrease, £3,100,000; Notes and Gold, £21,100,000; Increase, £200,000. The Bank's Reserve is 48 per cent. of the Liabilities.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT SIMLA.

THE Indian Troop Service Transport Simla, Captain C. L. W. Field, arrived in harbour, yesterday, from Southampton, which port she left on the 29th September, and called at Gibraltar on the 3rd October, Alexandria on the 10th, Port Said on the 11th, and Suez on the 12th instant. She has brought the 1st Battalion North Stafford Regiment from Suez, and drafts from home, consisting of 43 officers, 10 ladies, 6 children, 9 Warrant Officers, 7 women, and 16 children, 1,213 men rank-and-file, 26 women, 31 children. All the troops will be landed to-day, and despatched in four special troop trains to Deolali, and not to Secunderabad via Poona, as was previously arranged. After halting for about three days at Deolali, the 1st Battalion North Stafford Regiment will proceed to Meerut. During the voyage one private of the 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment died on the 19th instant, from natural causes. He was buried at sea with due honors to his rank. The Simla had a fine passage throughout; the usual entertainments were indulged in, to break the monotony of the voyage.

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Brig Surg Lt Col and Mrs WJ Fawcett and daughter, A M Staff
Surg Capt and Mrs R J Windle and child, A M Staff
Surg Lieut and Mrs J Grech, A M Staff
Surg Major W Pope, A M S
Surg Major F B Moffatt, A M Staff
Surg Lieut J A Murison, A M Staff
Rev M Hare, Actg Chaplain, C of E
Rev D Moyes, Chaplain, R C
2nd Lieut P Howell, Unattached List
2nd Lieut A A Barnes, Unattached List
2nd Lieut T C Burke, Unattached List
2nd Lieut W P M Sargent, Unattached List
2nd Lieut P A Burrowes, Unattached List
2nd Lt G W Ellis, Unattached List
2nd Lieut T H St G Tucker, Unattached List
2nd Lieut R H Anderson, Unattached List
Capt W H Patterson, E Surrey Regt
2nd Lieut J B Gillatt, A and S Highs
Capt Hon and Mrs E M Mostyn and child, R A
2nd Lieut A Sitwell, R A
Lt G Mathew Lawrence, R A
2nd Lieut W J Locker, 1st North Stafford Regt
Wife of Capt Scott and child, 1st North Stafford Regt
Wife of Lt Qr Mr Graney and 2 children, 1st North Stafford Regt

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Capt and Mrs R P Stuart, 1st North Stafford Regt
Lieut A W Ralston, 1st North Stafford Regt

FROM SUEZ.

Lieut Col and Mrs T Currie, 1st N Stafford Regt
Major H B Mortimer, 1st N Stafford Regt
Major W G Ley, 1st N Stafford Regt
Major F Gildard, 1st N Stafford Regt
Capt and Bt Major H Marwood, 1st N Stafford Regt
Capt and Mrs A Mackenzie Pendrell, 1st N Stafford Regt
Capt L B Scott, 1st N Stafford Regt
Capt C W Crofton, 1st N Stafford Regt
Lieut R F Way, 1st N Stafford Regt
Lieut J Wilson, 1st N Stafford Regt
Lieut F E Johnston, 1st N Stafford Regt
Lieut and Mrs H W Down, 1st N Stafford Regt
Lieut J J Forby, 1st N Stafford Regt
Lieut T A Andrews, 1st N Stafford Regt
Lieut W D Sword, 1st N Stafford Regt
Lieut F H Walker, 1st N Stafford Regt
Lieut J J Hill, 1st N S Regt
Lieut and Adjt R Hutchinson, 1st N Stafford Regt
Lieut and Qr Mr F Graney, 1st N Stafford Regt

DEPARTURE OF R. I. M. S. CANNING.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Canning, Commander G. A. Rose, will sail, to-day, for Karachi, with No. 4 Eastern Division, R.A., and details, consisting of 11 officers, 2 ladies, and 4 children, 4 officers, 5 women, and 7 children, 143 men rank-and-file, 8 women, and 11 children, 2 Hospital assistants, 2 native details, 1 woman and child, and 14 followers. The following is the list of officers:—Veterinary-Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Adams, Veterinary Department; Major A. Maxwell, R.A.; Lieutenant F. C. Poole, R.A.; Lieutenant W. M. Ogg, R.A.; Captain and Mrs. R. W. Brook and 3 children, Wiltshire Regiment; Lieutenant G. A. Nicolay, Border Regiment; Lieutenant R. E. Wemyss, R.A.; 2nd Lieutenant Ashburnt, 24th Bombay Infantry; Captain Hon. E. M. Mostyn, R.A.; and 2nd Lieutenant N. Sitwell, R.A.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd October, 1897.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	21	2	p.m.	9	15
Teheran	22	2	33 p.m.	...	31
Suez	22	2	55 p.m.	...	11

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 22nd October, 1897.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	20	...	1
" Kurrachi	...	8	...	1
" Madras	2	2	...	1

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

THE FIGHT AT CHAGRU KOTAL.

THE CASUALTIES.

GENERAL LOCKHART AT KORAPPA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SHINOWRI, OCT. 22.

The casualties in yesterday's engagement were Major Judge, 2nd Gurkhas, Captain Smith, Derbyshire-Regiment, and Lieutenant Lamont, Gordon Highlanders, killed.

Captain Robinson, 2nd Gurkhas, dangerously wounded.

Major Maclean, Gordon Highlanders, severely; and Lieutenant White, 3rd Sikhs, slightly wounded. Two other officers were slightly wounded. Their names are uncertain.

The total casualties were, killed and wounded 165.

General Lockhart and the 1st Division arrived at Korappa, meeting with small opposition.

TUESDAY'S CASUALTIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 22.

To the list of casualties should be added:—Severely wounded, Lieutenant White, 3rd Siks; Lieutenant Dingwall, Gordon Higlanders; and Captain Arnold, Dorsetshire Regiment.

It is now reported that the Dorsetshire Regiment had, of rank-and-file, killed six, and wounded thirty.

The Derbyshire Regiment had killed two, and wounded seventeen.

The second Gurkhas killed ten, and wounded twelve.

The Gordons thirty-two killed and wounded not particularised.

General Lockhart reached Korappa at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and halts there to-day.

THE PESHAWAR COLUMN.

The Peshawar Column under Brigadier-General Hammond, consisting of the Inniskilling Fusiliers, Oxfords, 9th Gurkhas, 45th Sikhs, 57th Field Battery, No. 3 Mountain Battery, and 9th Bengal Lancers, reached Bara yesterday and encamped on the left bank of the Bara River five hundred yards north-west of the fort. By evening the camp was well entrenched, but nothing unusual occurred.

THE MARCH TO KORAPPA.

General Lockhart left the K. O. S. B's., the Dorsets, and the Jhind Infantry to guard Kotal, when he moved to Korappa yesterday.

The First Division from Shinowri marches down to Chagru defile to join the first Division at Korappa; but its march will probably be slow owing to the bad state of the roads.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.

MORE FIGHTING EXPECTED SHORTLY.

The enemy was reported to be moving down the Khanki Valley yesterday; so more fighting may be expected very shortly.

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE TRIBESMEN.

SUBMISSION OF THE SHAMOZAIS.

LAHORE, OCT. 22.

During the night, at Camp Jhar, the Shamozais kept on sniping at General Blood's force. Only one sowar was wounded. It is marvellous how the animals have escaped, as there are over 4,000 in camp. The force, on Wednesday, marched out, the First Brigade being in advance as baggage guard, whilst the Second Brigade provided the rear-guard. To the latter was entrusted the congenial duty of punishing three villages which had not handed in their shares of fines in arms inflicted on the Salarzai Valley. The punishment consisted in carrying of their grain and bhoosa, blowing up their towers, and removing timber thereof to serve the troops as firewood. The Shamozai Jirgas have assembled, and received their orders, and the force will remain there until the Chief Political Officer intimates that the terms have been complied with or that coersion must be resorted to.

The health of the troops continues good.

HEAVY LOSSES.

LIEUTENANT BEYNON'S DASH.

ALLAHABAD, OCT. 22.

A *Pioneer* telegram, dated Fort Lockhart, 21st October, says:—The list of casualties in yesterday's action has not yet been received, but heavy losses of officers and men are feared, as extra dhoolies from Shinowri had to be sent for at the close of yesterday's action. The reason why the enemy expected the attack on the right flank was owing to Major Bricke Copley and Mr. Donald, Political Officer, telling some of their spies as a dead secret that an attack on the right flank of Dargai village would be delivered. This of course ensured the news reaching the enemy. It was evident throughout the fight, yesterday, that the turning of the column was expected, and large numbers of tribesmen were visible from Samana Suk awaiting the attack far away on the right flank, where General Kempster's troops came on Monday. This lightened an otherwise almost impossible task of taking the position direct.

It was Lieutenant Beynon who led the gallant advance of the leading Company of 3rd Gurkhas in Monday's action. He himself selected by personal reconnaissance each position for his Company to advance to them, and led them from each position to a fresh position ahead.

The 2nd Division are marching on Karappa from Chagru Kotal to-day, and the Northamptons, 36th Sikhs, No. 9 Mountain Battery, R. A., are also marching on Karappa via Tilai.

Korappa (later)—The killed include Major C. B. Judge, 1-2nd Gurkhas, Lieutenant A. Lamont, Gordon Highlanders, Lieutenant G. E. White, 3rd Sikhs, Lieutenant H. B. Protheroe-Smith, Dorsetshire Regiment.

Wounded—Captain H. J. Arnold, Dorsetshire Regiment, Major F. Maclean Lieutenant K. Dingwall, Gordon Highlanders, Captain J. G. Robinson, 129 men killed and wounded. 2nd Gurkhas.

The 2nd Division was fired on. It approached to Khangurbur, but a few shells dispersed the enemy. Desultory firing from the heights around is beginning.

THE MAIZAR KHELS.

A VILLAGE RAIDER.

A Datta Khel telegram, dated 21st October, says:—A successful raid was made, yesterday, on a large village belonging to the Maizar Khels, and situated a few miles from the Mahsud border. Some troops under the command of Major Willcocks, accompanied by Mr. Younghusband, Chief Political Officer, left Datta Khel at 3 o'clock in the morning, and surrounded the village soon after dawn, the Cavalry galloping through the village to get between it and the hills to cut off the retreat of the villagers into the Nullahs. The object was the capture of a Madda Khel who was wanted for participation in the affair at Maizar, and whose name was on the list among those whose surrender was originally to have been demanded. After a show of force this man was given up, and his arms also as well as cattle and sheep. He and the man, in whose house he had been harboured, were brought prisoners to Datta Khel.

Sickness at this end of the Valley is decreasing, but the contrast between the temperature of the day and night lower down the valley is still marked by fever and ague, which are prevalent.

Jhar, 20th October.—A force moved here this morning. Last night there was a good deal sniping, and one Sowar of the Guides Cavalry was shot through the foot. This sniping is traced to the intrigues of the lower Salarzai Malik. In consequence his two fortified villages have been dismantled and the towers blown up.

No news has been received yet about the Shamozais. One rifle, a set of accoutrements, and 100 rounds of ammunition, were stolen from Malakhand, last night.

THE SKIRMISH AT CHAGRU KOTAL.

The past fortnight, though dull, has been by no means misspent. Troops have been hurrying across from Peshawar and Khusalgarh; Departmental and Staff officers have been bringing every officer on the line clamouring for carriage; transport and supplies have been pushed up to Shinawari, where a large advanced camp has been formed; roads are being blasted out of the rocky slopes of the Chagru Kotal and Samana Suk; Brigadiers and staffs are taking over their brigades; and the result of all this turmoil is that in a few days more two complete divisions will be ready to take the field, complete in horse, foot and artillery (not to speak of Maxim guns and rocket train), mule carriage and rations for ten days' march. For the first period namely, till we have established our footing in Tirah we shall probably travel very light and dispense with tents, and we can only hope that the heavy storm, which is daily brewed at this season among the heights of the Safed Koh, will for a time cease from troubling. Lately we have had a taste of its quality every evening, sometimes in the shape of heavy thunder, at others falling hailstones as large as hazelnuts. All the Sapper companies in these parts Madras, Bombay and Imperial Service, have been working at high pressure. Assisted by the 21st Madras Pioneers, 1,000 Punjab coolies and working parties of troops, they have made a good cart-road 10 miles long to Shinawari and thence a path fit for camels to Chagrakotal From our side a mule track has been constructed from Fort Gulistan nearly to Korappa; and when it is remembered that not only is this in addition to the regular work of fortifying camps, developing the water-supply and cutting numberless internal paths, but that in the actual road-making the greater distance has to be blasted out of the face of these peculiarly stubborn cliffs, the greatest credit must be given to all ranks of the workers. The task performed by No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers especially can only be appreciated by those who painfully scrambled along the face of the Samana Suk the first day we reconnoitred the great Sanpanga Pass, and not least by General Yeatman-Biggs' charger, who still bears the scars of that journey.

No sooner had the road been completed to the Chagru Kotal than the Gar Orakzai, to the number of 8,000, took up a position to the west on the Narik Suk to prevent our further progress: the first day they contented themselves with sending down a few snipers who were easily kept at bay by the covering party. But on the 15th they made a more serious attempt to prevent the work. On that day the covering party consisted of the Jhind Infantry and half battalion of the 15th Sikhs. Some 3,000 yards to the east 4 guns of the Derajat Mountain Battery and the 30 Sikhs had taken up a position overlooking the valley on the Samana Suk. Some few hundreds of the enemy advanced to within 600 yards of the Jhind Infantry, with great boldness, in spite of the fire of the guns, and were only kept at that distance by the steady volleys of the Jhinds. As afternoon drew on, the working parties, who had a six-mile tramp before them back to camp, had to pack up, and the enemy pursuing their usual tactics followed them up. However, a wing of 1-3rd Gurkhas came out to help and all arrived safely, barring one Jhind severely wounded, 1 Jhind, 1 Sirmur Sapper and 1 Malerkotla Sapper slightly wounded. The affair was only memorable in that this is the first occasion on which these troops have been on service and under fire, and the steadiness which they showed in the very trying business of covering a withdrawal was very creditable to their training and spirit.

The continuation of the road must now be under high inaccessible cliffs which it will be necessary to crown before further work is done. The track to Korappa is fit for mules and it has consequently been decided to discontinue farther work on it till the final advance begins. As we push on, the road can be improved behind us. The future is still very uncertain. The Gar Orakzai are irreconcilables and are fairly certain to fight, but the action of the Afridis is yet undecided. We believe that for their Izzat's sake they will make a stand at the passes, but it is rumoured that they have resolved to confine their efforts to night attacks, and thus minimise the effect of our artillery, of which they have a holy horror. Their mullahs still strive to encourage them with assurances of help from the Amir, and are said to be distributing copies of a proclamation to that effect issued in his name, promising contingents of 15,000 in the Khyber direction and another army destined for the Kurram, but it is doubtful whether even the tribesmen believe this.—*Pioneer.*

The Afridis and the Orakzai continue to show marked enterprise in opposing Sir William Lockhart's advance into the Khanki Valley. On Wednesday General Yeatman-Biggs was instructed to march with the 3rd and 4th Brigades *via* Chagru Kotal to Korappa, one mile or so short of the Khanki River. He was supported on the kotal itself by the Darbyshire and Devonshire regiments and a mountain battery drawn from the 1st Divison. On arrival at the kotal he found the emeny posted in great strength along the crest of the western heights in the direction of Dargai. He attacked under cover of artillery and long range rifle fire. For four hours the action was indecisive, and the two brigades could not move on to Korappa with the tribesmen threatening their left flank. For a time it even seemed likely that General Yeatman-Biggs would be forced to send back his baggage to Shenowrie in order to leave himself free for further operations on the following day. In the afternoon, however, the enemy's position was stormed by the combined movement of the Gordon Highlanders, the Dorsetshire and Derbyshire regiments and the 1st battalion 2nd Gurkhas. The Gordons and the Gurkhas were the first to reach the top of the heights, and the reports show that they behaved with the greatest gallantry. The 2nd Division under General Yeatman-Biggs bivouacked on the captured position, and Sir William Lockhart was to advance with these troops to Korappa yesterday. The enemy were mostly Afridis.

The determination which the tribesman have shown in the fights of Monday and Wednesday proves that they have no intension of acting on the defensive, as was at first supposed. Their attempt to prevent by flank attack the advance of our troops from Chagru Kotal is good strategy, and though they have failed in their object and have suffered heavily, they succeeded in delaying the occupation of Korappa for twenty-four hours. The hills to the west of the kotal afforded them a strong natural position, and it will be seen that the clearing of the range was not an easy matter. Dargai will apparently have to be held while the baggage of the field force passes forward. Regarding the tribal losses two prisoners who have been taken, state that seventy dead and many wounded were carried off from Dargai during the first phase of Monday's action, wherein our casualties were only sixteen.

No hostile demonstration has so far been made by the Orakzai in the direction of the Kurram Valley; but a party of Kurram Militia, who reconnoitred the Karamna defile from Sadda on the 17th, found 200 Masazai only one mile from the camp. These were driven back with a loss of six killed and an equal number wounded, the Militia having no casualties. Brigadier-General Hill, commanding the Kurram moveable column, is now receiving his full complement of troops. Four guns of No. 3 Field Battery, escorted by one company Royal Scots Fusiliers, had reached Mandauri on the 17th instant; while 1½ squadrons of the Central India Horse had arrived at Alizai, one march from Sadda.

Our troops advancing upon Tirah seem likely to meet the full strength of the joint forces of the Afridis and Orakzai. It is stated that as many as 10,000 tribesmen were engaged on Monday about Dargai, and this was only a portion of the force collected in the Khanki Valley. They had plainly recognised the advantage of occupying the position west of Chagru Kotal, and did not hesitate to assume the offensive even after Dargai had been captured and its walls destroyed. If they show the same spirit when the Sanpaga Pass is attacked next Sunday or Monday, we must expect some sharp fighting before the Pass is carried. When our two divisions are concentrated beyond the Khanki River Sir William Lockhart will have 15,000 or 16,000 men at his disposal.

The affair beyond Bara fort must surely serve to call attention to the manner in which cavalry reconnaissances on the frontier are being made. Only the other day we heard of the death of Captain Jones, 4th Dragoon Guards, in the Samgakki Pass near Jamrud, and now the 9th Bengal Lancers have lost one native officer and nine men killed, and four wounded (not fourteen killed, as originally reported), not to mention 21 horses killed, in reconnoitring towards the Bara Valley. In each instance the Afridis laid an ambuscade and their tactics were completely successful. They will be encouraged to continue these guerilla tactics, and unless some change is made in the working of patrols and reconnoitring parties, the cavalry Regiments at Peshawar will lose more men. One cannot make war without loss of life, but in the preliminary operations no good purpose can be served by throwing away lives. On the North-West frontier, with its rugged hill, ranges, its narrow valleys and ravines, in which perfect cover can be taken by tribesmen accustomed to the country, regular cavalry must always be seriously handicapped when this or that pass has to be explored. They cannot search the hills, and yet they must push on a certain distance, often up a defile, if they are to do their work throughly. It is almost a matter of certainty that they will be ambuscaded and shot down, and the more they move in regular formation the greater will be their losses. It is, of course, necessary to obtain information as to whether the enemy is in force at any particular point, but this could surely be obtained by means of spies. The cavalry could move along the skirts of the hills and vedettes could be placed to watch the mouths of the passes and defiles so as to give warning of any really dangerous movement. Reconnaissances right into the hills to be effective must be made every day, for the tribesmen can gather in a single night, and a valley which may have been found to be deserted one day may have several thousand men within its limits on the next. A well organised system under which native spies would be freely employed would be far more effective than occasional reconnoitring. It may be urged that a spy cannot as a rule be trusted; but assuredly a few men could be found in Peshawar who, if well rewarded, would supply accurate information.

A vacancy has occurred on the Staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force, as Captain Blood, D. A. A.-G. 4th Brigade (General Westmacott's), has been invalided.—*Pioneer.*

Government have ordered a survey to be made at once for a light railway line from Nowshera to the foot of the hills near Dargai. The line is to be of two feet gauge with a light section of rails. It will be approximately 35 miles long. Mr. Beeston, Executive Engineer, with Mr. O'Hara as Assistant Engineer, is in charge of it. The survey has already started and will take about two months to complete. The survey party will have a military escort, and it is believed that one has been applied for, as the country towards Dargai is in a disturbed state. Dargai (which must not be confounded with the Dargai mentioned in to-day's telegrams from the Samana) is not marked on the map published as a supplement with our issue of the 18th September, as the scale of it is necessarily so small, but it lies approximately almost between Malakand and Shabkot with a direct line through Jalala. The line will probably be between Hoti Mardan and Shabkadar, where the recent fighting took place. Shabkadar will be about 24 miles off the line-to the left, looking from Nowshera to Dargai. This is undoubtedly a move in the right direction, but why Government have fixed on a two feet gauge railway is not clear, unless it is that it will be easier and cheaper to construct. It is a great mistake to break gauge, as it entails double loading and unloading, and consequent waste of time and money. This policy has been over and over again tried and condemned in India, and unless there are special reasons for constructing a two foot railway, the ordinary broad gauge five feet six inches wide should be laid.

Brigadier-General Reginald Clare Hart, who has been selected to succeed to the command of the brigade vacated by General Ian Hamilton on account of his unfortunate accident, is an officer of long and varied war experience. He served with the Khyber Column in the Afghan War from January to June 1879, first with the second division attached as a regimental officer to the 24th Punjab Infantry during the second Bazar expedition against the Zukka Khel Afridis, and afterwards with the first division. He was several times employed by the Quarter Master General's Department in making reconnaissances (mentioned in despatches, Victoria Cross, Medal); was awarded the V. C. "for his gallant conduct in risking his own life in endeavouring to save the life of a private soldier." The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Peshawar Field Force reported that "when on convoy duty with that Force on 31st January, Lieutenant Hart of the Royal Engineers took the intiative in running some 1,200 yards to the rescue of a wounded sowar of the 13th Bengal Lancers in a river bed exposed to the fire of the enemy, of unknown strength, from both flanks, and also from a party in the river bed. Lieutenant Hart reached the wounded sowar, drove of the enemy, and brought him under cover with the aid of some soldiers, who accompanied him on the way. He served throughout the Egyptian war of 1882 as A. D.C. to Major General Graham, commanding the 2nd Brigade, and was present in the reconnaissance in force from Alexandria on the 5th August, the engagements of El-Magfar and Tel-el-Mahata, the two actions at Kassasin (as acting Assistant Quarter-Master General to Grahams force in the second action) and the battle of Tel-el-Kebir, twice mentioned in despatches. Brevet of Lieutenant Colonel, Medal with clasp, 4th class of the Osmanieh, and Khedive's Star.—*C. and M. Gazette.*

THE COTTON DUTIES IN BOMBAY.

THE report on the working of the Indian Cotton Duties Act in the Bombay Presidency, for the year 1896-97, is thus summarised, in a Government resolution issued by the Revenue Department:—

Resolution.—Excise duty at 3½ per cent. was levied during the year under Act II. of 1896 upon the woven cotton goods manufactured in 49 weaving mills and 3 hosiery factories. Returns of production were also submitted by 52 spinning mills under Section 8 (1) of the Act. The total production of yarn was 302,132,544 lbs., that of woven goods 67,023,753 lbs. and that of hosiery 26,327½ dozen. The outturn was affected by the dulness of trade throughout the year, by the large stocks already in hand, and above all by the plague in Bombay, which frightened away both mill-hands and cloth dealers.

2. Nevertheless, the collections on account of duty amounted to Rs. 8,89,072, or Rs. 16,672 more than the revised estimate, a falling off in Bombay being more than balanced by increased receipts in the Mofussil. The introduction of the new Act was attended with many difficulties, which were only gradually overcome, but since October last the duty has been collected with regularity and without serious pressure. An improved classification of goods for duty was introduced from February 13th, 1897, with the sanction of the Government of India.

3. Before the close of the year about four-fifths of the stocks entitled to exemption, under Section 41 of the Act, were passed out of the mills, leaving a balance of 3,079,352 lbs. in hand. Of the year's outturn of woven goods 8,825,460lbs. were exempted on export, and drawbacks amounting to Rs. 20,091, were also granted. Further Rs. 4,714 were allowed as drawback on yarn on which duty had been paid under Act XVII. of 1894.

4. Government will await such proposals as the Collector may desire to make in order to simplify the procedure for the clearance of stocks. The report called for by Government memorandum N. 1744 of 4th March last on the subject of mills in Native territory should be submitted as early as possible.

5. Government are glad to acknowledge once more the assistance they have received from the Mill-owners' Association as well as from individual mill agents and managers, and the zealous and careful work done by the staff of the Department under Mr. Enthoven and his successors. Mr. Wood's report is very clear and interesting.

A. M. T. JACKSON,
Under-Secretary to Government.

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Act for the Improvement of Bombay will naturally follow the lines of the Act for the housing of the working classes which was passed in England in 1890. The main provisions of this Act may therefore be of some interest. It is divided into three parts, which deal 1st with unhealthy areas, 2nd, unhealthy dwelling houses, and 3rd, with working class lodging houses.

Under the first part the Health Officer must make a report that the narrowness, closeness, and bad arrangement of the area, or the want of light, air, ventilation, or proper conveniences, or other sanitary defects, are dangerous or injurious to the health of the inhabitants, and that the defects cannot be remedied otherwise than by the rearrangement and reconstruction of the streets and houses. This report must be considered by the local authority and if they agree they must prepare a scheme for the improvement of the area, with maps and other particulars showing the properties to be acquired compulsorily, and providing for the re-arrangement of the streets and the new dwellings for the poor who may be displaced.

Notices must now be given to the persons whose properties are to be taken and the papers sent up to the Local Government Board, who must make an inquiry as to the correctness of the representations and consider any objections to the scheme. If they confirm the scheme an Act of Parliament is next obtained giving power to carry it out. Provision is made that if a local authority refuses to accept a scheme proposed by the Health Officer, the Local Government Board may overrule the decision and direct it to be carried out. The new dwellings for the working classes displaced must be within the area or within a short distance of it.

The local authority now proceeds to acquire the properties and to lay out the new streets and it may also build the new dwellings for the working classes. The rest of the area may be let or sold on conditions that the houses to be built must be of a certain description. The local authority must not, unless specially authorized, undertake the building of the new houses and they may engage with any body of trustees to carry out the scheme.

In buying up the lands and houses required their market value is to be considered, their probable duration, and their state of repair, but nothing is to be allowed for compulsory purchase. If the rent is enhanced because the house is used for illegal purposes, or is overcrowded, the compensation will be reduced. If the house is in a very defective sanitary state, or in bad repair, or is unfit for human habitation the compensation may be reduced to the simple value of the land and of the materials.

The money required for the improvement scheme may be raised by a loan, repayable in fifty years or in less, on the security of the local rates. A separate account is kept of such scheme and the receipts obtained from sales and from rents are applied to the payment of interest and sinking fund. The deficiency is made up by the rates.

Under part 2 the local authority must inspect their district to discover houses unfit for human habitation and take steps to demolish them, or to have them made fit for habitation. Buildings which stop ventilation or which are in the way, and obstruct improvements in the neighbourhood may also be removed in whole or in part, and the cost recovered from the owners of houses which are benefited by the improvement. The property demolished might be of sufficient extent to justify a minor improvement scheme for new roads and for new houses, and if so, the local authority must prepare a scheme and get it approved by the Local Government Board and proceed to acquire the property in the same way as the larger improvement schemes.

In part 3 the local authority may acquire land and put up buildings suitable for lodging houses for the working classes, or buy buildings for that object. They are required to manage them under by-laws which ensure decency and the separation of the sexes. The cost may be met by borrowing and small charges may be made for the accommodation given to lodgers.

Railway Companies, Dock Companies, and other bodies who employ working men may build lodging houses for their workmen out of their funds, and may borrow money from Government for this purpose repayable within 40 years at 4 per cent.

In Bombay it is obvious a simpler procedure will suffice. The preamble of the Act will declare the necessity for rearranging and reconstructing certain areas and for making certain main streets, and the Act will provide the machinery for that purpose. The staff appointed will proceed to mark out the new roads and the areas for reconstruction, and prepare the plans and estimates. The approval and sanction of Government will have to be obtained to all schemes which may be sent up from time to time and the staff will carry them out. Government might lend the money required, which would be the cheapest and simplest way of obtaining it, and arrange for its gradual repayment. The sales and rentals would form one source of income, and the Municipality must make up the difference in such way as may seem proper. It may be desirable that the Municipality should be represented on the staff or it may be sufficient that every scheme should be submitted to the Municipality for discussion. Their decision should be communicated to the staff and the papers finally submitted to Government. The conflict of authority in the area taken up for improvement will have to be provided for. But these are details and the main features of the proposed Act must necessarily follow the lines of the English Act.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 22. W. B. H.

THE BOMBAY EXTENSION SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—While the attention of the public in general is directed to the northern suburbs in connection with the extension scheme, I think it would not be amiss to consider the advisability or otherwise of opening up the Bunder of Mora for daily traffic fully. It is less than five miles distant, and if a regular steam service is established for daily passengers at moderate monthly rates, the congestion of the city would in a large measure be reduced. It would scarcely be an hour's journey. The place situate as it is on the shore is salubrious and healthy. The other sea islands and coast towns may also be opened up. Of course daccas would have to be built, or repaired where existing, as the opposite coast lines. Again it would be a question whether the scheme would be a paying one, but if Government guarantee a certain minimum of interest for Railways, cannot the local Government and the Municipality in particular afford to subsidize and induce some local steamer company to start a service I am informed many citizens would be glad to avail themselves of such a service. I set the ball rolling in the hope that persons better acquainted with the details of working such a project will come forward to consider the pros and cons of the proposal, and that the same would be adopted if considered convenient and workable.—Yours, &c.,

Oct. 21. P.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Ganges, Captain F. Cole, will sail to-day, for London, Brindisi, and Aden with the English mails, and the following passengers:—

FOR LONDON.

Burley, Mr
Cook, Mr C O
Goode, Master B
Howard, Miss I
Hawker, Mr
Hall, Mrs
Jordan, Mr and Mrs
McClare Mrs

FOR BRINDISI.

Froston, Mr B
Juda, Mr
Russell, Capt
Woodward, Mr

FOR SUEZ.

Dias, P S
Fernandez, N

[FOR ADEN.—Preston, Rev and Mrs

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 8.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA: LOBANOFF'S LEGACY.

THE hostility displayed by the late Prince Lobanoff towards this country gives an air of probability to the story sent to us, this morning, from Vienna. In certain papers which he left the Anglophobe Russian statesman, it seems, pointed to England and Germany as the two Powers which the Czar's Government have most to fear. He expressed his belief that in four years, when the Russian railway system in Asia would be completed, there should be no delay in striking a decisive blow at India. If this course of action should be attended with success, Prince Lobanoff considered that the bonds uniting the British colonies with the Mother Country would be materially loosened, and that the decline of the British Empire would follow. As to the other enemy the Dual Alliance afforded the necessary security, especially if Turkey could be made to join the combination against Germany. There is not much hope of Turkey combining with any power against his beloved Germany just now; but that by the way. If Prince Lobanoff did, in these alleged posthumous papers, advocate the striking of a "decisive blow at India" the matter is obviously of importance, though of course not so important as it would be if he were still here to press his views. The first inquiry that will be made is as to the source of this rather startling information. It reaches us from the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* who received it from "a friend abroad in a position to be well informed." The correspondent reproduces what has been communicated to him, without vouching for its authenticity, but seems inclined to accept it as accurate, and in any case considers the statements attributed to Prince Lobanoff as a rather significant symptom of what is passing in the minds of some people engaged in active politics. Apart from the Lobanoff scheme, there is said to be some ground for anticipating what is described as "interesting news from Asia." The assumption by the Korean monarch of the title of Emperor is thought to be a possible precursor of coming events. The Vienna representative of the leading journal strongly favours an Anglo-Russian agreement on Asiatic affairs on three grounds. First, that the differences between Russia are not aggravated by national sentiment; second, that England cannot ultimately prevent Russian expansion in Asia, and may as well come to an understanding with the Muscovite Government as early as possible; and third, that an arrangement of the Asian difficulty would help us in the valley of the Nile—respecting which eminent French writers like M. Francis Charmes are warning us not to be under any illusions and not to be so foolish as to "make the Tunisian settlement a pretext for talking about Egypt." Simultaneously with the Lobanoff disclosures, we hear of Russian activity in the Pamir region. Early in July, the Russians began to make a road across the Ak-baital Pass, at a height of more than 15,000 feet; that work has been accomplished. Another road has been made near the natural boundary of the Karney Tata, and it is proposed, we are told, to make yet another before the cold weather sets in near the natural limit of the Bardoba, in the Alai Valley. Sincere pity must be felt for our German critics who try to divert attention from the smouldering discontent in their own country by snarling at the "selfishness" of England. We can imagine with what delight they would have hailed the publication of Prince Lobanoff's anti-English sentiments if they had not been accompanied by anti-German sentiments.

THE FORWARD POLICY AND THE OPPOSITION.

Mr. John Morley in the last of the series of speeches that he has delivered to his Scottish constituents made another onslaught against the frontier policy now pursued in India, and he made a very strong effort to rouse his party from their lethargy on the subject. What may be the case north of the Tweed I cannot precisely say; but here in the south Mr. Morley's eloquence, backed up though it has been by Mr. Asquith, does not seem to have had much effect so far. And yet Mr. Morley says there is nothing on which Liberals ought to set their hearts more firmly than "resistance—strong resistance—to what is called the forward policy in India." The public are in fact rather bewildered by the contrary opinions expressed by the experts; and they are suspending their judgment. This tendency to avoid any hasty condemnation of the authorities, either in England or in India, has certainly not been diminished by the speech made by Sir George White at the farewell dinner given in his honour by the members of the United Service Club at Simla. His Excellency's defence of the Forward Policy has attracted great attention, and notwithstanding one or two passages that might very well have been omitted, cannot fail to have a considerable effect in moulding the public mind. The Marquis of Ripon is the only other prominent member of the Opposition who has spoken at a political meeting this week, and he of course as an ex-Viceroy is entitled to be heard on the subject. He has been down to Barnesley to speak for Mr. Walton, the Liberal candidate. Defending the decision come to by the late Government respecting Chitral and reversed by their successors, Lord Ripon asked in view of the present trouble who was right and who was wrong. The present policy meant heavy taxation on India, and he could not but regard it with uneasiness. Were they going to conquer and annex some of the most independence loving and wildest mountaineers in the world? When Parliament met it would have to consider not only the causes and history of the war, but the future course to be pursued with respect to the tribes. Certainly there is nothing very original in all this; but the reference made by Lord Ripon to the attitude of the Amir of Afghanistan is not without interest. Lord Ripon says that he has "never" doubted the faithfulness of Abdur Rahman.

THE CURRENCY SITUATION.

Senator Wolcott, chief of the Bimetallic Commission, has been, or is about to be joined by his colleagues in London and in a short time they or someone else should be in a position to make known what their exact proposals are to the Government. The demand for this information first made when the action of the Governor of the Bank of England leaked out, has been taken up by Sir Robert Giffen as well as other leading monometallists, and now we find the "Times" joining in requesting the Chancellor of the Exchequer to take the public into his confidence. In the meantime an interesting manifesto has issued from the Bimetallic Camp. The document in question is not, it is true, addressed from the office of the Bimetallic League in Walbrook Street, but it is signed by Lord Aldenham (formerly Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs) and Mr. H. R. Grenfell, who are the recognised leaders of, at all events, the London Section of the double-standard party. They begin by intimating that it is not their intention to reply to the elaborate letters of Lord Farrer and other recent assailants of Bimetallism. In the opinion of Lord Aldenham and Mr. Grenfell the time for academical discussion has gone by and the question has become one of practical politics. They are content to abide by the resolution passed by the House of Commons, on March 17, 1896, declaring that the instability of the relative value of gold and silver since the action of the Latin Union in 1873 has proved injurious to the best interests of this country, and urging upon the Government the advisability of doing all in their power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver. They quote the promise made on the same occasion by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, that, while preserving the gold standard of the United Kingdom, her Majesty's Government "would do all in their power to secure by international agreement a stable monetary par of exchange between gold and silver." They further reproduce a portion of Mr. Balfour's speech in summing up the debate, and declare that in view of these pledges, the leaders of the bimetallic movement in London have recommended the acceptance of the compromise suggested by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach. If his negotiations are successful there will be no more agitation; if not the movement to secure bimetallism will be resolutely continued, "not on the basis of a compromise, but on the basis of opening the mints of this country to the free coinage of both metals." Sir R. Giffen replies that "these hints in debate"—Lord Aldenham and Mr. Grenfell's "pledges"—"cannot be accepted as a compromise. Indeed, he declares (and the *Times* supports this view) that there can be no compromise." It would be "the beginning of new difficulties for the whole World." If France and the United States should become bimetallic, the commotion will, in Sir R. Giffen's opinion, be "tremendous;" "much injury to British trade and interests all over the world will ensue; and might even cause a great shock in India, whose own peculiar circumstances must be dealt with by themselves and free from the complication of an international arrangement. Sir William Houldsworth has sent to the Press a letter written to him by Sir David Barbour, and evidently intended for publication. The ex-Financial Member of Council considers that the Indian change of standard is still in the experimental stage, and that we have hardly more light on the question of its ultimate success or failure than we had when it was decided to close the Indian Mints to silver. He does not share Lord Farrer's optimistic view that a permanent exchange of 1s. 4d. or upwards will shortly be established. He holds that before many years we shall see another disastrous collapse in the Indian exchange as a reaction from the present artifical rise. He deals with things as he finds them, not as he would like them to be. He reminds us that the Indian mints would never have been closed if an international agreement had existed. He would re-open them to-morrow if such an agreement were possible.

THE CONDITION OF THE WEST INDIAN COLONIES.

After an unaccountable delay the report of the Royal Commission, which visited the West Indian Colonies last year to examine into the condition of the sugar industry, has made its appearance. The main facts of the situation, as every one knows, are that these much suffering dependencies of the Crown depend for the most part almost entirely on their sugar plantations, and that within the last dozen years or so the market price of this commodity has fallen by one-half. This state of things has not been brought about by the opening up of new plantations elsewhere—and the area of production has been, and is being enlarged,—but owing to the bounties and prohibitive duties established by our foreign rivals to bolster up their own industries. As to the evil we have to face the Royal Commissioners do not minimise matters. There is every reason to believe, they point out, that "a very serious condition of things is rapidly approaching" in the West Indies, and "that the crisis will be reached in a very few years." In Tobago, to mention one instance, the revenue has fallen from £14,030 in 1880 to £9,300 in 1896, and in 1894 only £300 could be spent on the roads, which extend over 120 miles! The principal remedies proposed by the West Indian sugar-growers are the imposition by her Majesty's Government of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar, with the alternative of direct bounties to be given to West Indian sugar. Both these proposals are discussed. The Commissioners are in accord as to the grant of bounties, but differ respecting the imposition of countervailing duties. Sir Edward Grey, M.P., and Sir David Barbour are opposed to countervailing duties, while the Chairman (Sir Henry Norman) is in favour of adopting this form of assistance as the only measure "likely to save a considerable group of British colonies from serious disaster or prevent obligations falling on the Mother Country which will be very onerous and very difficult to meet in a satisfactory manner." Various relief measures involving the expenditure of a quarter-of-a-million sterling are recommended; and it will be a grave reflection on those who hold the national purse-strings if after all the Imperial sentiment evoked this year by the Jubilee celebration this comparatively small contribution should be withheld. As the Commissioners observe, England is under a direct moral responsibility so far as the negro population is concerned. It is true that they are no longer slaves, but we introduced them to the colonies, and, as the *Times* remarks, our duties towards them did not end with their emancipation.

TENNYSON'S LIFE.

The life of the late Poet Laureate, written by his son, the present Lord Tennyson, has appeared, and is exciting much interest. It is generally admitted that the work has been well done, and the one indiscretion—if it be an indiscretion—is not the fault of the author, but of someone vastly more illustrious. On April 16, 1886, at the close of a letter about Lionel Tennyson's illness, the Queen writes:—"I cannot in this letter allude to politics, but I know what your feelings must be." Tennyson replies:—"Since your Majesty touches upon the disastrous policy of the day, I may say that I wish I may be in my own grave, beyond sight and hearing, when an English army fires upon the Loyalists of Ulster." The "Times" thinks that it may perhaps be doubted whether it was discreet to publish this correspondence, interesting though it be. The "Standard" says:—"Pain will doubtless be caused in certain quarters by this outspoken passage; but it is well that the public should thus, casually as it were, be admitted behind the scenes of the Court and afforded an opportunity to see in actual operation the influence of her Majesty in national affairs, and to appreciate the intensity of her convictions." In another letter the Queen had spoken of "the death of that noble hero Gordon;" and Tennyson replied (July 9, 1885):—"Very often in the sorrowful period through which we have passed, we have thought of what the Queen must have suffered. It cheers one that the present Prime Minister (Lord Salisbury) speaks only of the interests of the Empire, leaving, at all events, in abeyance, the fatal cry of Party. Change must needs come in all human things, but I wish that statesmen would oftener remember the saying of Bacon:—'More innovations should imitate the work of time, which innovateth slowly but surely' (or some such words). We might then have such stability in our policy as is possible to our poor human nature. I fully sympathise with your Majesty's feelings for our great simple soldier-hero Gordon, and I rejoice that the Mansion House Committee have adopted, as the National Memorial, the scheme proposed by myself and my son, which had its origin in a conversation with Gordon." The Queen, offering her "warm good wishes on the return of your natal day," wrote in the following affectionate strain:—"It was also my son Alfred's and my son-in-law Lorne's birthday, and there was always a gathering at Osborne Cottage of my children, grand-children, and relations, and, as I gazed on the happy young couples and on my two sons, Alfred and Arthur, and their bonnie bairns, I could not but feel sad in thinking that their hour of trial might come, and earnestly prayed God would spare my sweet Beatrice and the husband she so truly loves and confides in, for long, long to each other. Till sixty-one no real inroad of any kind had been made in our circle, and how heavy has God's hand been since then on me! Mother, husband, children, truest friends, all have been taken from me, and yet I must 'still endure,' and I shall try to do so. Your beautiful lines have been greatly admired. I wish you could have seen the wedding, for everyone says it was the prettiest they ever saw. The simple, pretty, little village church, all decorated with flowers, the sweet young bride, the handsome young husband, the ten bridesmaids, six of them quite children, with flowing fair hair, the brilliant sunshine and the blue sea, all made up a picture not to be forgotten." Three years before his death the poet wrote in one of his letters to the Queen:—"Your Majesty's letter made me glad that even in so small a matter I may have been of some service to you. I will not say that 'I am loyal,' or that 'Your Majesty is gracious,' for these are old hackneyed terms used or abused by every courtier, but I will say that during our conversation I felt the touch of that true friendship which binds human beings together, whether they be kings or cobblers." It transpires that Tennyson on three successive occasions refused a baronetcy and only accepted a peerage after considerable hesitation. The matter was first broached by Mr. Gladstone during the memorable voyage on the Pembroke Castle. "By Gladstone's advice I have, he said, consented to take the peerage, but for my own part I shall regret my simple name all my life." It will probably cause surprise to many to learn that Tennyson was forty years of age before he could afford to marry, although he had been engaged eight years or more.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S COUNCIL.

Much curiosity is felt here with reference to the approaching vacancies in the Council of India. Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's term of office expires on the 1st of November. It is not thought that his appointment will be extended, and Lord George Hamilton is probably now looking about for a successor to the ex-Madras Civilian. The Madrasees seem to think that, whoever is selected to fill Sir Alexander Arbuthnot's place, he should belong to the Southern Presidency. I daresay, Sir Philip Hutchins, who won his spurs in Madras, and has for nearly four years been Secretary of the Judicial Department of the India Office, would not be averse to entering the Council, and I shall not be astonished if the Secretary of State chooses him. Sir James Peile will retire on the 12th proximo, unless he is invited to remain five years longer. He is one of the stronger men in the Council, and many would be glad to learn that his services were to be continued. Two other vacancies occur at the beginning of next year. Sir Alfred Lyall's period of service ends on the 17th of January, and that of Sir Charles Turner on the 21st of February. It is practically certain that the former will be asked to continue his membership of the Council until 1903. The new Government Director of Indian Railway Companies, Sir William Bisset, has reported himself at Whitehall, and will immediately commence his new duties. The advantage of having as Government Director a man who has had practical experience of the actual working of Indian railways, will be appreciated by those engaged in the commerce of India. The late Government Director, Sir Edward Williams, was a good official, but he lacked the personal knowledge of Indian railway administration possessed by Sir W. Bisset.

THE DEATH ROLL.

Professor Francis William Newman died, at Weston-Super-Mare, on Monday, at the advanced age of ninety-two. He was the younger brother of the late Cardinal Newman, and, in his way, quite as remarkable a man as the illustrious ecclesiastic. Francis had a very distinguished university career, and notwithstanding his heterodoxy, Oxford was proud of him. His convictions cost him his Fellowship in Balliol, and he could not take the M.A. degree because he declined, on conscientious grounds, to subscribe to the thirty-nine Articles. But the greatest deprivation he suffered, as the result of his mental independence, was that occasioned by his brother's attitude towards him. The future Cardinal absolutely severed all relations with the young thinker, and this example was followed by other members of the family. "My heart," he subsequently informed the world, "was ready to break; I wished for a woman's soul that I might weep in floods." After spending some time at Bagdad, and acquiring a taste for Oriental philology, he entered upon academical work at home, finally becoming Professor of Latin in University College, London. At this period he was a voluminous writer on literary, scientific, and theological subjects. His first important work, "The Soul; its Sorrows and Aspirations," appeared forty-eight years ago. His best known book, "Phases of Faith," was published in 1850; and being of an autobiographical character, is often contrasted with the "Apologia" of his brother. Replying to one of the numerous attacks on his "Phases of Faith," Francis Newman made an assault on the moral character of the Founder of Christianity, although he professed an unwillingness to pain the sensitive minds of believers in that religion. His theological views changed from time to time, though he never reverted to orthodoxy, and it is stated that long before his death he had ceased to call himself even a Christian ; he defined his own aim as "that of saving all that is spiritual, pure, and moral in Christianity, amid the wreck which Tradition has made of its Mythology." After his retirement from the chair of Latin in London, he lived quietly in his Somersetshire home ; but he was frequently to be seen on tmperance platforms in the West of England. Besides being a rigid abstainer from alcohol, he was a non-smoker, a vegetarian, and an anti-vivisectionist ; in fact, a high priest in what more worldly-minded men called "fads." He cultivated a long goatee, which gave him the appearance of the typical Yankee. A stranger not knowing who he was would have taken him for a preacher of one of the more obscure nonconformist bodies. Without this beard he bore a striking resemblance to Cardinal Newman.

Professor Charles Smart Roy, F. R. S., whose death at the early age of 43 occurred on Monday, was one of the Scotsmen who have obtained rewards for their distinction in English Universities. He was appointed to the chair of Pathology, at Cambridge, in 1884. After working for some time in Professor Michael Foster's laboratory, two years ago, he was incapacitated for work by a serious illness, and his duties had to be discharged by deputy.

Mr. Thomas Fielden, M. P., of whose death you will have heard by telegram, was a comparatively young man, having been born in 1854. He first entered Parliament in 1886 as Conservative member for the Middleton Division of South East Lancashire. In 1892, he was defeated by Mr. C. H. Hopwood, Q. C., the present Recorder of Liverpool, but regained his seat at the general election in 1895. His grandfather and father were both members of the House of Commons.

The death of Sir John Gilbert, the distinguished painter, occurred on Tuesday, at Blackheath, where he was born eighty years ago. He had for a long time been suffering from paralysis, and some weeks ago his heart became affected. He will be much missed in the world of art, and the Royal Water Colour Society, of which he had been president during the past 26 years, has in particular suffered an irreparable loss. Like some of his more distinguished contemporaries, Sir John Gilbert was very public-spirited. Not only the Metropolis, which he loved so much, but Manchester, Liverpool, and Birmingham were presented by the eminent artist with some of his best work.

A nonagenarian officer in the person of General William Anson M'Cleverty has passed away this week. He joined the service as far back as 1824, and served with the 48th (Northamptonshire) Regiment against the Raja of Coorg in 1834. During the New Zealand native war of 1847 he commanded troops, and his name is still remembered with gratitude at the Antipodes. His last important post was that of Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army.

The Right Hon. Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, G.C. M.G., K.C.B., died in London, on Monday, aged 82. He was originally in the army, but exchanged the military for the diplomatic service. His first diplomatic work was in Central America, where, in 1859, he was sent on a special mission to the Republics. He subsequently became Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Mexico ; and after relations were suspended, as the result of repudiation, he represented our Government in the negotiations with Spain and France, preliminary to the unfortunate attempt to set up a Mexican Empire under the ill-fated Maximilian. He was Minister at Hanover, when the war of 1866 broke forth. After Prussia had annexed the Guelph Kingdom he was appointed British Minister at Copenhagen, remaining in the Danish capital fourteen years. He was transferred to Lisbon in 1881, and retired in 1884.

Among the other deaths announced are those of Colonel Collins, C.B. ; Mr. G. C. Bosse, well-known as an antiquarian and as a frequent contributor to "The Dictionary of National Biography" ; Mr. Gower Edward Evans, a distinguished Australian publicist ; and General Neal Dow, author of the famous Maine Liquor Law, and a sincere admirer of what he was glad to call the motherland.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 8TH OCT.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia, Captain W. B. Andrews, with the overland mails of 8th October, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 5 o'clock, yesterday morning. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

[illegible]
Brereton, 2nd Lieut
Butler, Vet Capt
Butler, Mrs and infant
Bansard, 2nd Lieut
Boys, Mr Thos
Birney, Miss
Banerjee, Mr B and son
Barnett, Surg Capt
Bedford, Mrs and infant
Chessel, Miss
Clark, Mr and Mrs John
Challice, Mrs
Coates, Miss
Carleton, Mrs A W
Cunnings, Mr and Mrs and child
Clark, Mrs and infant
Cooper, Mr
Cummings, Mr W
Carmichael, Mrs G
Dana, Capt R H
Dawkins, Mrs
Davidson, Mrs and 2 children
Dodgson, Miss E
Edwards, Mrs
Ewing, Mr
Evered, Miss
Edmonson, Mr
Eden, Mrs
Elliott, Miss
Fagan, Mrs C J A
Fetherbom, Mr A G
Fry, Mr I
Fisher, Lt F
Gorham, 2nd Lieut
Graham, Dr M
Gray, Mrs
Griffith, Mr B E
Grove, Mrs and infant
Godfrey, Major H
Gertrude, Sister Anna
Heald, Mr
Hesmerade, Surg Lt
Harrison, Mrs F and child
Henderson, Miss
Hill, Mr
Hathornthwaite, Mrs
Henderson, Mrs J, 2 children and infant
Hyde, Miss
Jones, Capt and Mrs
Jarwis, Serj Maj
Ker, Mr Innes
Khetri, Rajah of Nabob
Koop, Miss
Koch, 2nd Lt
Lawrence, 2nd Lieut
Lewis, Miss
Lewis, Mr and Mrs J J
Mountford, Miss
Maud, Lt P
McKinnon, Miss
McKinnon, Miss
Macaully, Mr
MacEwan, Miss
Macfie, Mr and Mrs
MacWatt, Mrs and child
Macnamara, Capt A R
Newsome, Vet Lieut
Northey, Mrs
Nalder, Miss
Owen, Mr J
O'Kinealy, Mr P
Powell, Surg Maj
Paley, Rev and Mrs
Pestonjee, Miss
Pestonjee, Dr C
Plowden, Mrs
Pigott, Miss
Pigott, Mr R J
Rampini, Mrs and infant
Russell, Capt
Russell, Miss G
Roe, Sir Charles
Rowlands, Miss
Reuse, 2nd Lt Smith
Scott, Mrs
Slatter, Mr W A
Strachan, Rev R
Spence, Mr J
Spence, Mrs
Schmidt, Mr G
Sedgewick, Mr
Surveyor, Dr
Sandberg, Revd G and Mrs
Savage, Vet Capt
Southard, Gunner
Spiller, Bombr
Savage, Mrs and child
Tew, Miss
Vincent, Mr H A
Vincent, Mr
Wilson, Mr
Williams, Miss
Wilson, Mr S W
Walker, Mr and Mrs
Whitfield, Vet Major
Wood, Capt
Wimmill, Mr and Mrs
Winchley, Mr and Mrs, child and 2 infants
Walker, Mr, Mrs and child
Walter, Mr
Yates, 2nd Lt

FROM MARSEILLES.

Aylwer, Miss
Adam, Capt
Arundel, Mr A
Boncher, Miss
Brown, Mrs J A
Bailey, Capt and Mrs
Barton, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Boileau, Major and Mrs
Barton, Mrs, child and infant
Bird, Mr
Bayley, Mr
Bossi, Mr
Bruce, Mrs Johnstone, and 2 Misses
Bishop of Madras
Batty, Capt and Mrs
Charlton, Mrs
Channers, Col and Mrs
Carr, Mrs and infant
Carpendale, Capt and Mrs
Coward, Mr and Mrs
Clara, Mrs
Cavalier, Rev
Clifford, Mrs
Caithness, Mr
Clarke, Capt
Clarke, Miss M
Candy, Mrs
Chisholm, Mr and Miss
Coats, Mr
Dun, Mrs and child
Duffus, Mr
Downing, Mrs
Davidson, Mrs
Divatia, Mr K B
Davidson, Mrs P and infant
Dease, Mr
Ewat, Mrs and infant
Edwards, Mr E
Evans, Mr
Eddis, Mrs W K
Ellis, Mr
Fagan, Capt
Faulder, Mr and Mrs
Frankel, Mr
Fosbery, Mr
Fryer, Capt
Fitzgerald, Miss
Foley, Mrs, child and infant
Gibson, Miss
Gray, Mr
Greenshields, Mr
Gordon, Mrs and infant
Graham, Mr
Gell, Miss
Green, Capt, Mrs and child
Howell, Miss
Harrison, Mr and Mrs
Hulbert, Mr
Hathaway, Mr
Hale, Mrs and infant
Hudson, Mr
Hall, [illegible]
Harris, Mr H B
Jennings, Miss V
Kirkcombe, Miss
Krishnarsvan, Mr
Lillington, Miss
Lowndes, Mr and Mrs
Leslie, Mr and Mrs
Le Lievre, Mrs
Morgan, Mrs
Manning, Mr J A
Matthew, Miss
Mann, Miss L
Myine, Mr, Mrs and infant
Morton, Miss
Moncrieff, Mr
McLeod, Mr N
McGowan, Mr J
Marsham, Mr C
Murray, Miss
Nicholson, Mr F
Newnham, Mrs and Miss
Oldham, Mr
Peats, Mr and Mrs, child and infant
Power, Mr and Mrs
Payne, Mr
Piggott, Mrs Royston
Phipps, Mr
Pighey, Mrs
Palaeologus, Lt
Pilkington, Mrs
Place, Mrs Geo
Paterson, Mrs
Phelps, Mr
Reuse, Mr
Rice, Mrs
Ross, Major and Mrs
Stanton, Major and Mrs
Stewart, Mr
Sullivan, Mrs
Schmidt, Mr
Salvesen, Capt
Schulian, Dr
Seymour Keay, Mr
Smith, Mr J G
Sloane, Miss
Spencer, Miss
Straniways, Mrs Fox
Swayne, Mrs and infant
Stewart, Mr A F
Strangways, Mrs Fox
Selwyn, Rev T A
Southey, Capt
Thomas, Mr and Mrs
Thomas, Mr R E S
Turner, Major
Withall, Mr and Mrs
Webb, Mr
Wahab, Lieut Col
Wimberley, Capt
Walsh, Mr
Wolff, Miss
Woodhouse, Mrs
Wilkinson, Miss
Winterbotham, Mrs
Wood, Mrs
Wright, Mr F M
Walker, Mr W P

FROM BRINDISI.

Acheson, Mr
Adams, Dr C H B
Anderson, Dr [illegible]
Barrett, Capt S
Beadle, Mrs
Cooper, Miss C G
Casey, Mr
Cantor, Col
Chesney, Mr Sharpe
Chapman, Mr C
Crawford, Dr R H
Dow, Mrs and infant
Dean, Mrs M S
Dent, Mr
Evans, Mr
Fuller, Mr F
Fryer, Mr F A B
Gee, Mr
Gregory, Mr E H
Gibson, Dr F M
Holmes, Mrs H E
Hilterman, Mr G
Hilterman, Mr L
Hill, Dr E
Haydon, Dr L G
Kennedy, Mrs
Khetri, H H Raja
Ligne, Capt M I
Montgomery, Maj L
Maynard, Dr E
Maurice, Mr
Michod, Mr C J
Napier, Mrs A S
Playfair, Sir P
Ramball, Mr
Raj Kumar of Shappurra
Rawlinson, Mr
Richards, Dr L W
Ritcher, Mr Paul
Russell, Rev and Mrs
Stodhard, Mr
Simpson, Mr C L
Smith, Maj Dorrien
Stutz, Mr W
Thomas, Mr H
Thomas, Mr J C
Taylor, Lt
Toynbee, Mrs
Varma, Mr
Wigram, Rev
Yeldwyn, Lt Col

FROM PORT SAID.

Mairukian, Mr
Hatchadourian, Mr
Merabian, Mr

FROM VENICE.

Dent, Capt, Mrs and child
Pfister, Mr and Mrs

FROM ADEN.—Consul de Haach

INDIAN FAMINE FUND.

SPEECH BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

THE final meeting of the Committee of the Indian Famine Fund was held at the Mansion House on October 7. The Lord Mayor presided, and there were also present Lord George Hamilton, Lord Kinnaird, Sir Arthur Arnold, Mr. Loder, M.P., General Sir Owen Burne, Sir Terence O'Brien, Mr. Austin Low, Mr. W. A. W. Scott, Sir A. Arbuthnot, Sir Richard Pollock, Dr. Adler (the Chief Rabbi), Sir Henry Norman, Mr. Lindsay Nicholson, and Mr. Soulsby, the Secretary.

The Lord Mayor said he had called the committee together with the view of thanking them for having lent the great weight of their name and countenance in the raising of the Indian Famine Fund. The result had been an eminently satisfactory one from several points of view. It was the largest fund that had ever been collected in this country. He had not been too sanguine when he ventured to predict that it would reach £550,000, for it now amounted to £549,300. (Cheers.) It was also a fund which had been dealt with at the smallest possible expense. No fund, he ventured to say, had ever been administered at so small a percentage of cost. For every pound that had come into the hands of those who had to administer it, 19s. 11½d. had gone to India. (Cheers.) Complaints had been made in certain letters to the Press that the administration had cost from 3s. to 8s. in the pound. That he repudiated. The fund had been administered at quite a nominal expense. (Hear, hear.) A sum of between £5000 and £6000 had been necessarily spent on advertisements, but that amount had been nobly returned by the newspaper proprietors in the shape of donations. (Cheers.) The work had been done by a small but very able staff, who threw their whole hearts and abilities into it. (Hear, hear.) A deep debt of gratitude was due to the mayors, the clergy, the lord lieutenants, the chairman of county councils, and the heads of other public bodies throughout the country for the way in which they took the matter up, and without which such a large fund could never have been raised. (Hear, hear.) He looked upon the fund as one not of £550,000, but of about a million sterling, including the sums that had been sent to India directly from the Colonies, from Lancashire, and from Edinburgh and Glasgow. The whole result must, therefore, be regarded as very satisfactory indeed. (Cheers.) The committee had remitted £540,000. They had between £1500 and £1600 more to remit. The total expenses had been £3708, of which, as he had said, some £3000 for advertisements had been returned in donations. (Cheers.)

Lord George Hamilton, who was received with cheers, said :—I am sure I am only giving expression to the universal feeling of all here present in rising to move a vote of thanks to the Lord Mayor and the committee for their conduct in connection with this fund. (Cheers.) A short time back I wrote a letter to you, my Lord Mayor, intimating that, from the information I had received from India, this Famine Fund might with propriety now be closed. That opinion was based on reports which I received from India showing that the rainfall generally was propitious, that the autumn crop was secure, and that the prospects of the winter crop were good. (Hear, hear.) It was with feelings of great relief and gratitude that I was able to make that announcement, and that this visitation of famine—the most serious the century has on record—is now gradually leaving the territories of India, (Hear, hear.) There are still 1,500,000 people in receipt of relief, but the numbers have been decreasing week by week and by leaps and bounds, and in a few weeks the relief works will have closed in most places—except in the Central Provinces, where the condition of the population is such that the relief works must be carried well into the ensuing year. We may, however, feel that the worst of the famine is over ; and we may fairly congratulate ourselves on the way in which it has been combated in India, which is largely due to the exertions of yourself, my Lord Mayor, and the other members of the committee, in reference to the raising and the administration of this great fund. When I had the honour of speaking on the occasion on which this fund was initiated, I took no excessive estimate of the number of persons who would require relief when I calculated it might get to between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000. My estimate was considerably exceeded and during the month of June there, including those in native States, no less than 4,500,000 persons were in receipt of relief. (Hear.) I think that, although the mortality in certain districts has been very heavy—for famine always brings in its train serious epidemics—yet that on the whole we have passed through this emergency with fewer casualties than might have been anticipated. It will interest you to know what our estimate is of the cost of this famine in India. You, my Lord Mayor, have justly eulogised the administration of this fund, and have alluded to the fact that it is the largest amount of money ever contributed for a similar purpose ; but you were modest enough in estimating the total amount at £1,000,000. I will give you a higher estimate. The amount contributed to the Mansion House is £550,000 ; by Lancashire, £158,000, making £700,000 odd. But there are a large number of contributions from other parts of the world, and India also responded to the appeal, contributing also a large sum. The total sum collected by the Relief Committees in India amounts to Rx. 1,650,000. But many other contributions were sent by various benevolent agencies at work in India. There were large contributions from the United States ; there was a large quantity of clothing also sent out, and we may fairly put those contributions at about 35 lakhs of rupees. Add this to the sum directly remitted to India, and we get a total of Rx. 2,000,000. The rupee is at present worth a little over 15d., and if you convert that into pounds it means nearly £1,500,000, which is half a million, my Lord Mayor, beyond your modest total estimate. (Cheers.) It may interest the committee also to know what the cost of the famine has been to the Government. The estimate is that the direct relief will cost Rx.6,000,000. Remissions of taxation and revenue amount almost to a similar sum ; and, in addition to that, there have been certain advances made to the land-owing class in India which cannot be far short of Rx. 2,000,000—making a total of Rx. 14,000,000. And if we add the contributions received from this committee and from charitable committees, we get a total of Rx. 16,000,000, which, converted at the present rate of exchange, means a sum of upwards of £10,000,000 sterling. (Cheers.) A full report will shortly be sent to your Lordship from the chairman of the Committee of Administration and the Distribution Fund in India, Your Lordship has already received two reports, which I have remitted to the various authorities in this country from the vice-chairman of the Committee—Mr. James—whose reports, I think, are eminently satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) There have been certain difficulties, but, on the whole, there was successful co-operation between the official element both in the European and native agencies in charitable enterprise. It has been hinted that when a calamity of this kind arises, the whole cost should be thrown on the Government, and that it is unnecessary to appeal to charity. I do not hold that view. (Hear, hear.) From whatever source the money comes, there must be a much more rigid administration of it than is usually the case with charitable funds, and I have no doubt that the Government of India will be ready to take upon themselves more of that work; but there will always be large sphere of work in which charity will co-operate with official action. (Hear, hear.) I understand that, of the funds contributed, about one-half have gone towards supplying the land cultivating classes with cattle, corn, seed, and various implemens of agriculture, by which they can resusitate themselves after the famine. Unfortunately, famine leaves traces behind it, and particulary by leaving a large number of children, who have either lost their parents by famine or from removal. The committee have wisely, I think, put aside some 40,000 sterling in order to provide for the maintenance of these orphans after the famine is over until they are able to take care of themselves. (Hear.) Satisfactory on the whole as have been the operations against the famine, yet I do not think we should rest content. Reports, no doubt, will be furnished in connection with the Government action, and I hope that through the reports which come home in connection with the administration of this fund, we may, in the course of time, be able so to improve our famine administration that in the event of India being again visited by a similar calamity, that there will be as great an advance on the present administration as that has been of the administration of twenty years ago. (Cheers.) Your Lordship alluded to the heavy task which the raising of this fund has imposed upon you and the committee, and the admirable manner in which you have been supported by your able staff. I can corrobate every word of what you have said on that subject. (Hear, hear.) Your tenure of office has been the most memorable mayoralty of modern times. You had the honour of receiving Her Gracious Majesty in the great Jubilee procession ; you entertained the great magnates who took part in the festivities on that occasion ; you feasted the representatives of the Colonies, and largely contributed to the success not only of that festival but also to the unity of those of Her Majesty's subjects and others who live in different parts of the world. There is nothing, however, that will be more lastingly remembered in your Lordship's tenure of office than the part you have taken in regard to the administration of this fund. It has done enormous material good in India by relieving suffering, and has shown to the people there that while we rejoice here on such an occasion as that to which I have alluded, we do not forget them in their distress. (Cheers). I now move a vote of thanks to your Lordship and the committee for your conduct in carrying out so successfully a work of such munificent philanthropy. (Cheers.)

Sir Arthur Arnold seconded the motion, which was carried by acclamation.—The Lord Mayor, who acknowledged the compliment, said he forgot to mention the help received from lord-lieutenants of counties and chairmen of country councils, who did their best to assist him. An American lady, Mrs. Hauser, of Chicago, had really initiated the sending of large quantities of wearing apparel, which was a remarkable success.

GREAT BRITAIN AND RUSSIA IN ASIA.

THE Times' Vienna correspondent has heard that in certain papers which he left the late Prince Lobanoff pointed to Great Britain and Germany as the two Powers from which Russia had the most to fear, and expressed the opinion that when the Russian railway system in Asia was completed there should be no delay in striking a decisive blow at India. If that were succesful the decline of the British Empire would follow. Meantime the alliance with France would afford Russia security against Germany. Without attaching too much importance to this story, the correspondent thinks the general tenour of the news about Asia strengthens the advisability of an Anglo-Russian agreement on Asiatic affairs.

The Russian road across the Ak-baital Pass, at a height of more than 15,000ft. is now available even for ordinary vehicles. Another road has been made near the natural boundary of the Karney-Tata, and it is proposed to make yet another in the Alai Valley.

GERMAN NAVAL PROJECTS.

THE *Hannover Courier*, the organ of the Hanover National Liberals, states, on what it says is trustworthy authority, that there is no intention in any quarter to bring forward a naval septennate in the sense of the former military septennats. The plan of Admiral Tirpitz, which extends to the year 1905, is solely intended for the enlightenment of the popular representatives and of popular opinion. The Government have not the slightest thought of curtailing the Budget rights of the Reichstag ; but should their plan be fundamentally rejected, then the Government will decline to be responsible for what may happen in the sequel. This statement was keenly discussed in the German Press last evening.

The *Schlesische Zeitung* says Prince Bismarck, after declaring that undoubtedly some more cruisers are required, and that new battleships must be built to replace those which have become useless, deprecated premature discussion as to further demands for the increase of the fleet. It would be necessary to wait and see when and how those plans were put forward.

THE CRISIS ON THE INDIAN FRONTIER.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN'S VIEWS.

SIR LEPEL GRIFFIN, Unonist candidate for South Beds, was the chief speaker at a meeting held at Ship End, near Luton. Referring to the position of affairs on the North-West frontier of India, he said there was a feeling of unrest amongst the wild tribes, who were afraid their independence was being destroyed. They were between the Amir of Afghanistan on one side, and England on the other, and they felt if they did not attack us we should them. This feeling had driven one tribe after another into revolt. He was quite certain that unless we retuned to the old system of respecting their independence, ceasing to occupy the country by putting our posts and forts there, we should always have trouble. They would see, therefore, that although a warm supporter of Lord Salisbury's Government, he was not in favour of the present policy being pursued towards these tribes with whom we were at war. Englishmen, who had a great love of freedom, should have some sympathy for these wild, rude savages, whose only virtue was their love of freedom. These wars must go on when once begun to their legitimate end, and that end could only be the recovery by the Government of the position they held previously, and the punishment of offending and raiding tribes. The savages were just as amenable to kindness as civilised people, and if treated properly returned it with interest.

SIR C. DILKE INTERVIEWED.

Sir C. Dilke, who is staying in Paris, allowed himself to be interviewed by M. Maurice Lendet, and the result appears in the "Figaro." Questioned about the revolt of the tribes on the Afghan frontier, he said that in his opinion the revival of Moslem fanaticism was not the cause of the rising of the tribes, but was merely a pretext :—In point of fact, the Afridis and other tribes consider war as their normal occupation. They are first-rate fighting material for guerialla warfare. But I cannot regard these insurgents as deliberately wicked and malicious. We have before this been on very good terms with the Afridis, and sooner or later we shall once more come to an understanding with them. The position has never at any time been one of danger for England. At the same time I fully realise the fact that very great difficulties have to be encountered. In addition to the heavy expenditure it entails on the Indian Government, British statesmen have for the past fifty years been engaged in considering the question as to where we should place our frontier, and the problem still remains unsolved. Meanwhile this guerilla warfare is likely to last some time. What is now going on the Indian frontier bears a striking resemblance to what took place during many years in Algeria, where you have had as much difficulty to settle your frontier as we now experience in India.

A DUM-DUM BULLET PROBLEM.

Here is an interesting parallel :—The *Berliner Tageblatt*, describing the "Dum-Dum bullet," says that the English in introducing this projectile in war against the tribes on the Afghan frontier are guilty of a gross breach of International law and of an offence against the St. Petersburg Convention which England subscribed to in 1868. The London correspondent of this paper calls the bullet a devillish invention, and its use an act of barbarity. The *Daily Chronicle* replies. "We have never quite understood why an explosive bullet weighing 725lb. of a twelve-inch Krupp gun is within International law and a Lee-Metford bullet, if explosive, of some 200 grains is inhuman. The Dum-Dum bullet is in no sense an explosive bullet, for it does not do anything, but what conical bullets have done since they were invented, until they were covered up in nickel—namely, "set up" on impact. If the Dum-Dum bullet be explosive, then was every needle-gun bullet fired in 1870-71 explosive."

A letter published on Oct, 5 in the *Tageblatt* from Professor Rudolph Koehler, the well-known authority on gunshot wounds, points out that the animadversions of the *Tageblatt* to the effect that, by employing Dum-Dum bullets, England was guilty of a breach of the St. Petersburg Convention, were not strictly accurate, as the Convention undertook not to employ explosive bullets in warfare. Professor Khehler, however, maintains that the effect of the new projectile approaches so closely the effect produced by explosive bullets that its employment should be forbidden on similar grounds.

A GERMAN VIEW OF PAN-ISLAMISM.

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* published a leader on the Treaty of Peace, evidently inspired from Friedrichsruh, censuring all the diplomatists who have had a hand in it, and concluding as follows :—

The meaning of this new epoch for Europe is already unveiling itself to the French in North Africa and to the British in India. That the risings in India are connected with the general agitation emanating from Turkey may be regarded as certain, and should England's policy towards Turkey cost her that Empire, it would be only a just punishment for her folly and immorality. Unfortunately, however, the revival of Islam would have very disadvantageous consequences for all Europe, inasmuch as her dominant and profitable position there would be lost. For that she would have to thank her diplomatists, who have awakened, and persistently strengthened, Pan-islamism by their inexplicable behaviour. The Turkish Press is doing its utmost to support the Pan-islamic agitation by printing articles and manifestoes suited to that end. The demand of the Powers that Turkey shall evacuate Thessaly of course pours oil on the fire, and it is impossible to foresee what mischief this Article Six will do.

THE TURKISH PRESS AND ENGLAND.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Standard" telegraphed on Oct. 5 :—

Some weeks ago the local paper, "Sabah," published a pretended interview with the Maharajah of Kapurthala, attributing to him most disloyal and treasonable sentiments. The Maharajah immidiately sent an emphatic repudiation to the levant Herald, but the Censor refused to allow it to be published. Thereupon the Indian Prince wrote to the British Embassy, which officially requested the Porte to compel the "Sabah" to publish a denial. The Porte promised compliance, but failed to keep its word. The Turkish argument is that the story can be contradicted in the English Press, but the Porte will not interfere with its own papers. This, of course, is falselogic, since nothing can possibly appear in the Turkish Press without the approval of the Censor, who, therefore, renders the State responsible directly for its Press. Another argument is that the British Press is continually attacking Turkey, and that Turkish attacks on England are a fair reprisal. This is even more fallacious, since the British Press is perfectly open to all polemics, and, as a last resort, any individual who considers himself libelled may seek a remedy in the Courts of Law, which is not the case in Turkey. In the present instance the British Embassy failed to obtain the slightest reparation for a gross libel on an Indian Prince, and it now wishes to place on record, especially for the benefit of Indian readers, the fact that the whole of the pretended conversation with the Maharajah of Kapurthala was untrue.

A Central News despatch from the Turkish capital dated Sept. 30, and published in London on Oct. 6, says :—

Tahsin Bey, First Secretary to the Sultan, which is one of the most important posts in the Turkish Empire, yesterday, gave me an interview. He is a slightly built man about 5ft. 7in. tall, with a very winning personality and a peculiarly sweet smile. He is one of the few prominent men in Turkey against whom I have never heard a word breathed. All—European and Turk—agree that Tahsin Bey is honest and straighforward, and a loyal and devoted servant to the Sultan. Though of delicate physique, he still works regularly from twelve to sixteen hours a day, rarely leaving before midnight. All important documents pass through his hands before submission to the Sultan, and on all he takes His Majesty's orders before disposing of them. Prior to being First Secretary he had passed a long apprenticeship in various departments of the State, winding up with a five years' tenure of the very important appointment of Under-Secretary in the Admiralty. Tahsin, unlike most Turks, wastes no time in coming to the point. He says what he wants to say without much circumlocution. "I am most happy to see you here once more," he commenced, "as I am very anxious to explain to the people of England, through the intermediary of an impartial journalist, the views of His Majesty on some points which are now being ventilated in the English Press. First, I wish to correct the impression that His Majesty has by word or wish in any way mixed himself up in this disturbance in India. I can assure you on my honour—and all such matters must pass through my hands— that, so far from the malcontents in India having secured any encouragement from Constantinople, His Majesty lost no opportunity of letting it be known that he views with much annoyance these attempts to foist on him the responsibility of these frontier risings. He has made known to many Mohammedans connected with India his disapprobation of any conduct which might be annoying to your Queen, for whom he has the highest admiration and esteem.

"The story as to three richly-dressed Afghan chiefs having been seen at Yildiz is as false as other stories emanating from the same quarter, and you would be doing a real favour to England, as well as to Turkey, if you would deny in the most positive manner the story that has recently appeared to the effect that a certain Zeki Bey, a medical student, who was to have been deported to Tripoly, committed suicide when under arrest. I first heard of the story in the columns of a London paper, and then caused the strictest inquiries to be made as to why such an occurrence had not been reported to Yildiz. I then learnt that the whole story was a fabrication. Then, again, the circumstantial story that Murad Bey had disappeared. Well, the correspondent who first propagated this fiction has not taken the trouble to deny it, but in a subsequent number, speaks of Murad Bey having been received by the Sultan, who offered him an important post. This, too, is inexact ; but you are at liberty to call on Murad Bey whenever you can spare the time, and learn the truth of his disappearance from his own lips. All these stories of exiling, of torturing in prison, of dungeons at Yildiz, and of wholesale arrests are untrue, and, as they are first produced in the English Press, they cause His Majesty the most keen regret. His Majesty's most earnest desire is for peace—first, because he is personally opposed to bloodshed ; and, secondly, because only by peace can the country be properly developed. It was not until the Greek Government has recognised the action of the Ethnike Hetairia by sending Turkish soldiers seized by these irregulars as prisoners to Athens that His Majesty declared war. Even the landing of their troops in Crete was allowed to pass unnoticed, because it was hoped that the Powers could settle the much-vexed Cretan question. In the discussion of the Peace Preliminaries Treaty every possible concession has been made to Greece at the request of the Powers. Even Thessaly has been retroceded, although Greece has not consented yet to bear her share of the Ottoman Debt, which, under the treaty by which Thessaly was ceded to her in 1881, she ought to have done long since. We trust you will make known to the English Press that the Sultan's chief desire is to renew friendly relations with England. His Majesty remembers that Turkish and British troops have fought side byside in many a subborn fight, and we trust the recent events have shown that the Turkish army is in no way inferior to what it was in olden days. There are many things which, in my position, I am precluded from saying. I cannot touch on the main cause why, during the last three years, relations have been strained between the two countries, or how the Sultan's every act and every wish has been officially misrepresented and persistently thwarted. This, however, I can say—that the nearest wish to the Sultan's heart is that he may be able to remove the misunderstanding between the two countries, and that England and Turkey will shortly be united in the closest bond of friendship."

HERMIT'S Rheumatic and Gout cure is a marvel of the age ; BRASSICON fights against All Pains and Aches of the Body. SATARUNA SALVE is a deadly foe to Dhobies' Itch and Ringworm. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

MR. MORLEY AND BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY.

MR. MORLEY brought his tour through his constituency to a close, on Oct. 4, by addressing a meeting of some 2000 electors at Forfar. In the course of his speech Mr. Morley said :—

INDIAN FRONTIER : RUSSIA AND THE PAMIRS.

When I was speaking the others night I referred to the state of affairs on the North-West fronfier of India and I ventured to point out that the doings of the present Government as contrasted with the doings of the late Government in the matter of Chitral were certainly in some part responsible for the unpleasant conflagration now raging on the frontier. I have been taken to book for all this by a newspaper in Scotland which is always remarkable for the affability with which it conducts political controversy. (Laughter.) They say—and I think it is worth while for me to nail a bad shilling to the counter when I see it—they say that after all Lord Kimberley, who was the Secretary of State for India in the Government of which I had the honour to be a member, said this, that it was a matter of importance that we should be able to control the external affairs of Chitral. And then they ask, plausibly enough, How can you control the external affairs of Chitral if you have no post of observation there ? Well, but up to five years ago there was no Resident in Chitral, and they forget that Lord Kimberley, whom they vouch as overthrowing the position which I ventured to take up at Arbroath, himself said, having alleged that we ought to maintain, we ought to be able to control, the external affairs of Chitral, that it was not intended to maintain permanently a Resident officer in Chitral. These are very technical matters, but I hope you follow, and it may be said, "Ah, but since Lord Kimberley said it was not intended to retain a Resident at Chitral there has been the campaign." That does not affect the argument at all. It it was not important, as the Secretary of State of our Government said it was not, to maintain permanently a Resident in Chitral before the agreement which was arrived at between Russia and ourselves in respect to the Pamirs, how on earth can it be more important now than it was then to have a Resident there to retain a post of observation ? Since the agreement between ourselves and Russia upon the Pamir frontier has been arrived at, whatever arguments there were before our retention of an Agent at Chitral have not been strengthened but weakend by that very agreement come to between ourselves and Russia. I must detain you for a minute more whilst I nail another bad shilling to the counter which it has been attempted to put into circulation from the same mint. Our very able friend, Sir Henry Fowler, Secretary of State for India after Lord Kimberly, is also vouched as making impossible for persons to make the charge of breach of faith. And what did Sir Henry Fowler say in the House of Commons ? He made two speeches in August or September, 1895, and what he said in these two speeches in the same debate came to this, that if the Government made a road through the territory of these tribes otherwise than by peaceable arrangement with the tribes, to whom a certain proclamation was issued, then there would have been a breach of faith with these tribes. Is it contended—and this is almost all I have got to say on the matter, is it contended that a peaceable arrangement was made ? The rising in what some of you may have read of in the Swat Valley was at the beginning—at all events, what hhppened in the early part of these troubles on the Indian frontier was a protest, as Indian experts inform us, against the right of transit claimed by the Indian Grvernment. I am not going to detain you more than that. So much for the right of our political opponents to vouch the last Liberal Secretary of State. But I do not want quite to leave this subject. I must have another sentence on it to say. I do not want to leave it because I believe there is nothing on which Liberals ought to set their hearts more firmly than resistance—strong resistance—to what is called the forward policy in India. This is no new story. Those of you who are old enough recollect well as I do, all the talk something like twenty years ago about a scientific frontier. Those arguments, the arguments of what we recalled a scientific frontier then, were exactly the arguments which we hear to-day and of which we shall hear moreby-and-bye, and the sameresistance which was offered to those arguments, the same dispersal of the force of these arguments in 1878-79-80, I believe the sam resistance ought to be offered and will be offered now to any further tampering with what is called a forward policy. When I am asked, as I am, by these journals who oppose us in Scotland, why, instead of dwelling so much on the point of breach of faith we do not declare our policy in broad terms, I am quite willing to meet them and answer them, and I am not going to expound our policy in any poor terms of mine.

AN APPEAL TO LORD LAWRENCE.

I will expound it in the words of one of the most able, experienced, and powerful Indian Governors that India has had. I will tell you what Lord Lawrence said. I will not give it you in his own words, but mainly in his own words, and this is what it comes to :—Should a foreign Power, such as Russia, ever seriously think of invading India from without or of stirring up the elements of disaffection or anarchy within it, our strongest security would lie in previous abstinences from entanglements at either Kabul or Kandahar, or any similar outpost. It would lie in full reliance on a compact and disciplined army stationed within our own territories. It would lie, and you will well be able to understand this, in the contentment of the masses of the population of India. It would lie in the construction of material works within British India, which enhance the comfort of the people while they add to our political stability and strength. It would lie in husbanding our finances, and consolidating and multiplying our resources. It would lie in the rectitude and honesty of our intentions, coupled with the avoidance of all sources of complaint which either invite foreign aggression or stir up restless spirits of domestic revolt. When you see it stated in these prints that we have no policy, my answer is that we fall back upon that policy, every step in deserting which has been accompanied by mischievous expenditure, by some political mischief, and every step forward from which will involve you in further expenditure, if not in more and deeper mischiefs than those mischiefs of expenditure.

THE SUDAN ADVANCE : WHO IS TO HOLD KHARTOUM ?

I pass on to the Sudan, and we are challenged—and especially I am challenged, because it was my fortune to move a vote against this expedition in the House of Commons—with the triumphant advance in the Sudan up to Berber. Yes, but this triumphant advance does not impair the force of our objection to the whole policy which dictated the Sudan advance by a single whit. If you recollect—and some of you, I daresay, do—the pleas, the excuses, the grounds for these operations when they were first undertaken, you will easily recognise that these pleas used at that time must have been spurious and unreal pleas, It was argued, for example, that we must advance in the Sudan in order to relieve the Italian garrison at Kassala. There never was a more demonstrably hollow plea. But, then, do you suppose that the foreign Powers, who are looking, perhaps—some of them, at all events—with doubtful eyes on our Egyptian policy—do you suppose that they do not note the unreality, the insincerity of the pleas in which this Sudan advance was justified ? Can you wonder—it is a very unpleasant thing to say—that the British Government acquires a certain reputation for insincerity ? Can you wonder that our character for masking territorial advances, masking them in this or that pretext, that they weaken us in the councils of Europe ? We were told that the Egyptian funds would provide all the expenditure for this expedition, but, as you know, a court of law has decided that we cannot touch the Egyptian fund for this purpose. We have no right to do so. Then what you have to look forward to is undoubtedly a larger expenditure, and what is almost more important, more grave than larger expenditure—more serious entanglements. They say we are going to Khartoum. Who is to hold it ? We must hold it. There will be new obligations, new entanglements, and new expenditure, And this is not all. By this Sudan advance we shall stir up and stimulate certain other neighbours whom we have in these regions of Africa. Our advance will be made, and has been made, a plea for an excuse for other movements. Anybody could foresee that this would be so. Extension in these distant regions is a game at which more than one European Power can play, and we hear now language used which means the running of a race which can hardly have a friendly end, and which must inany case involve us in new burdens, financial and political, and load us with new responsibilities. This, of course, is not in its present stage a matter for passionate observation, but if such a policy is persevered in, a forward policy in one quarter and a forward policy in another quarter—new entanglements, new expenditure, new diplomatic and political risks—if that is persevered in, depend upon it this island will hear very passionate voices indeed, and there will be good reason for vigorous and even passionate remonstrance. I do not know if any of you noticed that last Session the Service members of the House of Commons presented a memorial, I think to the Prime Minister or to the First Lord of the Treasury—I am not sure which—demanding an increase of the British Army. They said we must have eleven more battalions. They represent 10,000 or 11,000 more men. Of course, the soldiers seeing the Navy growing at so enormous a pace, naturally desire and intend to have their turn. The illustrious soldier who is now Commander-in-Chief, said the other day that if the Navy is being extended in the way in which it is it will be necessary that there should be a further increase in military affairs. It may be that that may prove a necessary proceeding. I only feel it my duty, coming as I do to-night among my constituents to point out to them, as I said, in language without passion, the incline along which we are moving, and the diplomatic and political risks, the increase of expenditure, the provocation which that increase gives to other Powers to increase their expenditure in the same or even a greater proportion. I feel it my duty, tedious as the subject may appear to you at this moment, I feel it my duty at this stage to repeat what I have already said to-night, that there is no object that the Liberal party ought to have more at heart at this particular moment than a vigilant watch upon any step in policy which may and must involve us in all those evils and drawbacks which I have indicated to you. (Cheers.)

FRANCE AND RUSSIA IN CHINA.

THE following particulars are (says the *Times'* Vienna correspondent) contained in a letter from China published in the *Novoe Vremya*, complaining of the manner in which French diplomatic representatives there exploit the friendship of Russia for their own purposes :—

Russia had a small strip of land at Han-kau which had been ceded by the Chinese Government. In the centre of this territory was a French Consulate. When M. Gerard, the French Minister in Peking, ascertained that the Russian Government intended to apply for the cession of this territory he first begged that the road leading from the Consulate to the quay should be ceded to France. He afterwards requested that 100 metres on the quay at the harbour should also be made over to the Republic, and, finally he asked for the third and only remaining portion of the land. Count Cassini, the Russian Minister in Peking, who was not aquainted with affairs at Hankau, and who was, besides, a friend of M. Gerard, was guilty of the mistake of making over the whole of it to the French. The latter put themselves into communication with a Japanese steamship company respecting the transfer to the latter of a portion of the quay.

Commenting upon this incident, the correspondent of the *Novoe Vremya* observes :—

It is to be hoped that the St. Petersburg Foreign Office will recognise the danger and impropriety of this whole proceeding, and enter an energetic protest against it. The Han-kau incident is only one example of the manner in which the French constantly take advantage of Russian influence in China. This exploitation is prejudicial, and is, moreover, entirely unnecessary, as France has no interests in Northern and Central China and only sends there the dregs of her population, not one of whom is capable of serious and useful work.

THE MEDICAL SESSION.

FRIDAY (Oct. 1) being the commencement of the Medical Session, introductory addresses were delivered in some of the schools attached to the London and provincial hospitals, while at others the session was opened without formality. At St. Mary's Hospital Dr. W. J. Gow offered some practical advice to those of the students engaging for the first time in the study of disease at the bedside.—At King's College, the Rev. Dr. Robertson, the Principal, presided at the distribution of prizes to the students of the Faculty of Medicine, and in the course of a subsequent address dwelt on the great educational gain to medical students of associating closely with students in other faculties who were training for other professions.—Mr. J. C. Mackinlay delivered the inaugural address at the opening of the session of the London School of Medicine for Women at the Royal Free Hospital. He disclaimed any intention of giving a formal lecture on the advance made in surgery, medicine, and therapeutics during the past few years. He merely wished to make a few remarks based on his own experiences in querying the origin of the medical movement among women. Mr. Mackinlay traced its growth and accumulative strength through the troublous times of its initial stages to the recent rebuff met with at Cambridge, and the refusal of the Royal College of Surgeons to grant diplomas. He advised the students to show the authorities what they could achieve without their help and with that of Newnham and Girton. The speaker characterised such policy as short-sighted; the fees in consequence were diverted into the more liberal-spirited academies and colleges of Scotland, Ireland, Belgium, and Sweden. Mr. Mackinlay in alluding to women's medical work in Her Majesty's vast dominions laid particular stress on that carried on in our Indian provinces, the principal requisite for pursuing this being good health. He felt he might speak with some authority on the question of the great need for women doctors in the East, since his father and uncle had both spent many years in the Indian Medical Service ; characterising as derogatory to the profession those women who attend for a few months at a hospital or dispensary and return to the East with scanty qualifications, small knowledge, a bible, and a few instruments, posing as lady doctors, but merely taking the bread from the more competent women. Woman has now released herself from the old bonds, especially by her entrance into the medical profession with all its attendant responsibilities. Many of the studies have to be carried out under objectionable and unfavourable circumstances ; none the less woman's advance in the profession has been sure, if slow. Recalling the meeting at Nottingham at which the qualified ladies were elected members of the British Medical Association, Mr. Mackinlay paid a tribute to the life-long work of Dr. Mrs. Garrett Anderson that of and Mrs. Scharlieu, mentioning also that past gynaecological authority, Mdme. de Boivin. The late Albert Smith called medical students an interesting race, although in his time no women medicals existed. His advice to them was "Forget the deeper studies, and forget the red globules of the blood in billiard balls." Ladies could substitute cycling, tennis, or other exercise for the billiards. Considering the many eminent men connected with the hospital, the names of Dr. Wakley and Mr. Gant and Professor Rose presented themselves. In conclusion, the lecturer spoke in warm tones of the appreciation of Lord Lister, and as a corollary, suggested that Her Majesty might institute some order of distinction for the women members of the medical faculty.

At the Royal Veterinary College the introductory address was delivered by Mr. D'arcy Power, who dealt with recent progress in the preventive treatment of the diseases of animals.—At Mason College, Birmingham, Sir James Crichton-Browne, after indicating some of the more recent fruits of experimental physiology, pointed out that, in spite of the structural and anatomical resemblances between man and the lower animals there was a great gulf fixed between human and animal nature, especially in the possession by man of a moral sense. He proceeded to discuss the function of individual greatness and genius in the development of morality, and to endeavour to assign to is its true relation towards the evolutionary theory.—At University College, Sheffield, Dr. Pye Smith delivered the address, in which he reviewed the progress made during the present reign in the provision for higher and University education, and offered advice to the students, urging the importance of putting all the effort possible into every exercise of body or mind.—At St. George's Hospital Dr. Patrick Manson, medical adviser to the Colonial Office and lecturer on tropical medicine in St. George's Hospital Medical School, delivered the opening address. He said :—

The course of instruction in general medicine usually received in this country is utterly inadequate to qualify for tropical practice. I say so emphatically, basing my assertion on my own experience, my own mistakes, and what I have seen and still daily see of the mistakes of others. Let me illustrate this by a few examples. Take that great scourge of mankind, greater perhaps than tubercle itself—namely, malaria. This is eminently a tropical disease. Every day the tropical practitioner is fighting it. Yet what does the student and future tropical practitioner actually know about malaria when he is stamped as qualified to practise his profession, even in the haunts of this disease ? He may possibly recognise a tertain or a quartanague, and he may know that quinine will cure them. Ten chances to one his malarial patients know all that quite as well as he does himself. But could he any more than his patients tell a malarial remittent from an enteric fever ? Could he diagnose a pernicious malarial attack from cholera, it may be from thermic fever, from apoplexy ! He has heard of the malaria germ, but has he seen it, could he recognise it ? Has he been taught to find it for himself, to make use of the fact of its presence or absence in the circulations as an infallible means of diagnosis ? What would an examiner nowadays do with a student who could not recognise and demonstrate ! the tubercle bacillus ? He would pluck him. And if I were an examiner, and found that a student intending by-and-by to practise in the tropics could not recognise and demonstrate the malaria parasite, I would do the same. For I know that the malaria parasite is just as important to him and his prospective patients as the tubercle bacillus, and that the ability to recognise and demonstrate it is just as necessary for the tropical practitioner. In those terrible sudden forms of malaria which now and again will be sprung on him, perhaps the only reliable means of diagnosis lies in ability to recognise the malaria parasite. Life hangs on it. What, I would ask, does the student learn of what is practical about beriberi, a disease which, if he is to practise in the tropics, he is almost sure to encounter often enough, although he may not recognise it when he does come across it ? Beriberi is a very important malady ; occurring both endemically and epidemically, it annually kills its thousands and tens of thousands. It makes the settlement of many fertile lands almost impossible. It kills off the planter's coolies like flies and makes his plantations unprofitable. It fits the hospitals and is a downright scourge in some of the fairest lands of the earth. But it is a disease which can to a great extent be prevented, and it is a disease which can by proper management be robbed of much of its danger. Its recognition, therefore, is of the first importance. Many times in beriberi, perhaps more than in most diseases, early and correct diagnosis mean the saving of life. By instituting a lectureship on tropical medicine St. George's has done its share in encouraging this necessary reform in medical teaching. Other schools are following our lead. But, be the schools ever so willing to second each other, without the co-operation of the General Medical Council they can do but little.

Lord Stathcona and Mountroyal, High Commissioner for Canada, distributed the prizes at Middlesex Hospital on Oct. 4 ; Dr. William Carter addressed the students at Charing Cross on Oct. 1 ; Dr. Raymond Johnson opened the medical session at University College Hospital on Oct. 4 ; and the address at the School of Pharmacy in Bloomsbury-square was given on Oct. 4, by Prof. Herbert M'Leod, of Cooper's-hill. Yesterday Mrs. Fawcett delivered the inaugural address at the Bedford College for Women.

THE KAISER AND PRINCE BISMARCK.

WHOEVER believed that the relations between the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck would be improved by the christening of a cruiser and by the visits of Dr. Miquel, Admiral Tirpitz, and other leading statesmen to Friedrichsruh was (says the *Standard's* correspondent in Berlin) very much mistaken. Some weeks ago, at Coblenz, the Emperor called his grandmother, the late Empress Augusta, "a great woman." Prince Bismarck was then reported to have said that he could not endorse this opinion, adding :—"The illustrious lady joined lustily in the work of ruining my nerves. She was herself of a nervous, unsteady, and restless nature." He also gave reasons for his opinion, and especially emphasised Her Majesty's alleged predilection for everything Catholic and French. On his late grandmother's birthday (Sept. 30) the Emperor sent the following telegram to his aunt, the Grand Duchess of Baden :—"Yesterday and to-day my thoughts have been much with you, beloved daughter of a great mother. In unchangeable fidelity and gratitude my heart preserves the image of her to whom the German nation will look with admiration, gratitude, and love as an example for all time. History will build her a monument which nobody can destroy. But I, with you, shall always regard this day as a blessed day of God." The second sentence is regarded as an answer to Prince Bismarck.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND IN WEST AFRICA.

ARRANGEMENTS are being made for a demonstration calculated to convince the natives in the Upper Niger region that England is resolved to uphold her territorial rights, which have been menaced by the reported occupation of Boussa by a French force.

About forty blue jackets are leaving in the Loanda for Forcados River, there to join the Jackdaw and Heron, to light draught steam launches which have been built in sections and are to go up the Niger river as far as the boundary of the Boussa territory. In the event of any trouble with the natives the launches will be fully prepared. The men who are now going out are under the command of Lieutenant Melville, R.N., and Lieutenant Bellairs, R.N., whilst Drs. F. J. Barter and O. Rees are going with the expedition, as well as Mr. Goyer, R.N.

The movement of British troops to the Niger hinterland is criticised in France. The *Daily Chronicle's* Vienna correspondent says it is understood that the British Government has accepted a French proposal for the appointment of Special Commissioners to arrange all outstanding frontier difficulties in West Africa.

NEW GREEK MINISTRY.

IN consequence of the defeat in the Chamber on Sept 30 the Ralli Ministry on Oct. 1 tendered their resignation to the King, who accepted it, and intrusted M. Zaimis, President of the Chamber, with the formation of a Ministry. M. Zaimis formed the following Cabinet, which assumed office on Oct. 3 :—Premier and Foreign Minster, M. Zaimis ; War Minister, General Smolenski ; Marine, Captain Hadjikyriako ; Finance, M. Streit ; Interior, Colonel Korpas ; Justice, M. Toman ; Public Worship and Instruction, M. Panayotopulo.

When the Chamber met on Oct. 5 they agreed to support the new Ministry, who are now prepared to commence negotiations with a view to the evacuation of Thessaly and the reorganisation of the country.

On Oct. 6 the Greek Government announced to the Powers the appointment of Prince Mavrocordato as special envoy to carry on the negotiations for the definitive treaty of peace at Constantinople.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

THE *Temps* of Oct. 6 contains a long and what the *Times'* Paris correspondent describes as a significant article on French relations with Siam. The writer enumerates the questions at issue between the two countries.

There is, first, the question of the French proteges, and this is considered the most important. Clause 4 of the annex to the Convention of Oct. 3, 1893, is, it appears, a source of dispute whenever practically applied. By what signs are French proteges to be distinguished ? For centuries, says the *Temps*, it has been the custom of Siamese Sovereigns to transplant whole populations from the left bank of the Mekong to the right bank. But are families transplanted only twenty years ago and families transplanted on the time of Loius XIV in the same sense and in an equal degree French proteges ? The word Cambodian is the difficult point. Does it mean the present inhabitants of the kingdom of Cambodia, or does it apply to all persons Cambodian by race ? The King of Siam asks France to define this word and the *Temps* approves of his action, for, as it says, "a police force will no longer be possible in his kingdom if in regard to each inhabitant the question of nationality can be raised." Secondly, there is the question of the twenty-five kilometre zone, on the right bank of the Mekong, within which, by the treaty of 1893, Siam agreed not to construct any post or military establishment. "These mathematical frontiers," says the *Temps*, "are a convenient expedient when you are in a hurry to draw up a treaty ; but they are impracticable, and you are always led to substitute sooner or later, a rational frontier determined according to the configuration of the soil. There is evidently a chance of avoiding conflicts by making this substitution along the Mekong. In the third place there is the question of the aid solicited by the Siamese Government from Europeans, and this is a question which, unlike the other two, is being raised by France in order to place herself on an equality with other European Powers in the good graces of Siam. Thus in the Siamese post offices there are many Europeans, including fifty eight Englishmen, twenty-two Germans, twenty Danes, nine Belgians, and eight Italians, but not one Frenchman nor in the concessions granted by the Government do any Frenchmen figure. "The first proof which the King should give us of his good will," says the *Temps*, "is to bring to an end this evidently systematic exclusion." Finally, there is the question of the occupation of Chantabun. "The occupation was to last until the complete execution of the convention of 1893. Our difficulties with Siam having been revived in spite of these first arrangements, we need a guarantee that the King will henceforth endeavour to live at peace with us. The continuance of the occupation would give us this security. Having thus stated the two sides of the Franco-Siamese question, the *Temps* discusses the opinion of those Frenchmen who urge the immediate taking over of the provinces of Batambang and Siem-rap. It argues in a spirit evidently intended to conciliate the King that such violent action would be impolitic and untimely, the more so indeed, as these provinces are by the Anglo-French Convention of 1893 an essential portion of the zone in which England concedes full liberty of action to France. Moreover, from an economic point of view France would hardly be the gainer. She has been thirty-four years in Cambodia and has not yet made anything out of it, whereas Bangkok is already lighted by electricity. "If, in the works he undertakes and the staff he employs, the King were prevailed upon to give the French element a share proportionate with the importance of our presence on the borders of Siam, we consider that this practical conquest would be well worth the addition of two provinces to so many others where we are doing nothing, two provinces which, we repeat, will revert to us if Siam does not resolve on deserving our friendship.

This statement of the situation is (adds the *Times* correspondent) clearly an authoritative exposition of the views and a vindication of the attitude of the French Foreign Office, and it must be admitted that afterthe somewhat disquieting and extremely vague information published the other day by the *Debats* this explanation was needed.

PROFESSOR EDGEWORTH ON BIMETALLISM.

AT the London School of Economics, Adelphi terrace, on Oct. 6, Professor F. Y. Edgeworth, Drummond Professor of Political Economy at Oxford, gave the first of two lectures on the theory of bimetallism. He said that a priori the bimetallic compound was likely to be more stable than either component singly, because the variations of each tended to be mutually compensatory, and this conclusion was confirmed by experience. After stating and dismissing some objections with a sarcastic remark about the brilliant logic opposed to bimetallists, Professor Edgeworth said he would take it for granted that the bimetallic argument was right in direction, and would attempt to estimate its force. Accordingly he discussed the evils for which bimetallism was proposed as a remedy and the probability of the remedy proving beneficial. After classifying the evils into instability of currency as between times and as between places, and admitting certain facts as subtracting from the ill effects, he said the probability of the remedy succeeding was to be argued from the principle of the increased stability of the bimetallic compound as compared with either of its components. He would endeavour to estimate the extent of the bimetallic argument first in the abstract by supposing a reservoir acted on by only two sources, equal in average-volume, and varying with equal irregularity from independent causes; and, second, taking into account also fluctuations of credit and other concrete circumstances. Among his illustrations was one obtained by arranging in pairs a series of actual rainfalls recorded at different times and places. In fifty pairs taken at random, the mean of each was compared with the first number of each, and it was found that in twenty nine cases the mean was nearer to 100. the which was the average of all the rainfalls used. He also showed that if there was a curve of error, with an abscissa and ordinate representing respectively a deviation from the normal level of price and the probability of that particular deviation occurring under a monometallic regime, then the analagous curve for a bimetallic regime would have a "probable error" diminished in a ratio not exceeding 10 to 7 on the most favourable suppositions.

FRANCE, ENGLAND AND TUNIS.

AN agreement to the following effect has been concluded between Her Majesty's Government and that of the French Republic respecting Tunis :—

The treaties and conventions of every kind in force between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and France are extended to the Regency of Tunis. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty will abstain from claiming for its Consuls, its subjects, and its establishments in the Regency of Tunis other rights and privileges than those secured for it in France. Moreover, the treatment of the most-favoured nation which is secured on either side by the aforementioned treaties and conventions, and the reciprocal enjoyment of the lowest Customs tariff are guaranteed to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in the Regency of Tunis and to the Regency of Tunis in the United Kingdom for a period of forty years from the date of the exchange of ratifications of the present agreement. All merchandise and all manufactured goods, the produce of the United Kingdom, imported into the Regency of Tunis, either directly or after transshipment at Malta, shall enjoy the advantages conceded by the present article. It is further understood that the treatment of the most-favoured nation in the Regency of Tunis does not comprise the treatment enjoyed by France. Cotton goods, the produce of the United Kingdom and of British Colonies and possessions, shall not be subject in the Regency of Tunis to import duties higher than 5 per cent. ad valorem at the port of discharge. They shall not be charged with any other tax or impost whatsoever. This provision shall remain in force until Dec. 31, 1912, and after that date until the expiration of six months from the day on which one of the contracting parties shall have notified to the other its intention of terminating its operation. The agreement will come into force immediately after the exchange of ratifications, but the existing Customs tariff shall continue to be applied until Dec 31, 1897.

NAVAL OFFICERS AND COLLISIONS AT SEA.

THE *Times* publishes the following letter :—Sir,—The letters on the above subject from your correspondent Mr. W. H. Cooke will doubtless afford your readers the liveliest amusement, coupled with some astonishment that a gentleman who subscribes himself as "Secretary of the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom" should be so remarkably ignorant of nautical matters as to permit of his writing as he has done. The fact of the matter seems to be that Mr. Cooke got a great fright, which partially unhinged his reason, and in the excitement of the moment he fired off a violent, illogical, and insulting letter to the *Times*; and now in his calmer moments he still thinks it seemly to uphold that letter and to repeat his already answered accusations, for I feel sure that the great majority of your nautical readers, at any rate will consider the very temperate and well-reasoned letter of "J. R. T." a complete and crushing reply to Mr. Cooke's heroic attack on fifteen British captains who he knows are forbidden to defend themselves. Perhaps the paragraph in Mr. Cooke's letter which will afford your readers the keenest amusement is that wherein he informs them that, even if the expected aid had arrived too late, it would still have been a satisfaction to him to know, that it had been sent. We can all devoutly subscribe to Mr. Cooke's prayer that Heavem may forfend that he should ever be in another collision within four or five miles of Europa Point, and, we might add, or anywhere else ; for the presence of such an excitable gentleman would certainly be an additional danger to his fellow-passengers.—Your obedient servant, C. C. P. FITZGERALD, Rear-Admiral.

GERMAN TRADE WITH INDIA.

THE Imperial Statistical Office in Berlin has just published a detailed account of the commercial relations of Germany to foreign States in 1895. German exports to Great Britain, British India, Australia, and Canada amounted in value to 808,000,000 marks, and the imports from the same countries and from the British West Indies to 931,000,000 marks. To Great Britain Germany exported to the value of 715,000,000 marks, and from Great Britain she imported 614,000,000 marks, German exports to British India and Australia amounted to 78,000,000 marks, and the imports thence to 270,000,000 marks. In the case of Canada, German imports only amounted to 3,000,000 marks, while her exports amounted in value to 15,000,000 marks. In 1896 Germany's exports to the United States reached a value of 384,000,000 marks ; to Russia, 364,000,000 marks ; and to Austria, 477,000,000 marks. The total amount of German exports for 1896 was 3,754,000,000 marks as against 3,424,000,000 marks in 1895. The total imports to Germany from her Colonies in 1896 had a value of 4,311,000 marks ; the exports of Germany to her Colonies amounted in the same year to 5,497,000 marks. Germany's annual expenditure on her Colonies is 12,000,000 marks. Of German Colonial imports 3,048,000 marks was mainly accounted forby palm oil, cocoa-nut oil, india-rubber, and gutta-percha. The chief article of export from Germany to her Colonies is spirituous liquors.

PLEASE SIR! Are you a Martyr to Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Habitual Constipation, Sick Headache, Liver and Kidney Affections, Anemia, Inflammation of the Bladder, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Palpitation and Weakness of the Heart ! Use BURGHAM'S QUICK TONIC, the best in the world. Sold at all respectable Chemists.

RUBINAT.—Source Dr. Llorach.—This Spanish Aperient Mineral Water owes its great superiority to its richness in Sulphate of Soda German springs have often a drastic and irritating effect, caused by the magnesian salt of which they are largely composed It is most valuable in cases of Gastric Fever, Intestinal Complaints, Gout, Gravel, etc, and especially, in tropical climates and hot weather, by its cooling and purifying effects.
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THE NILE ADVANCE.

A TELEGRAM has been received at Merawi, from the Sirdar, stating that the majority of Osman Digna's force crossed the Atbara, on Sept. 23, and is retiring on Omdurman. Letters have arrived safely at Berber from Suakim, and the whole of the Eastern Sudan tribes have now renounced Mahdism. The length of the Railway to Abu Hamed, now completed is 184 miles, and only fifteen miles more remain to be constructed to bring the line to the river.

FRANCE, ABYSSINIA, AND EGYPT.

In a letter which the *Standard's* Berlin correspondent has just received from Bursels, a correspondent makes some significant remarks on the approaching transference of Kassala by Italy to an Anglo-Egyptian force. The writer observes :—

The announcement of the step has induced certain well-known politicians in France and Russia, who are hostile to the British occupation of Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian campaign in the Sudan, to try to get King Menelik to protest against the said transference at Constantinople, St. Petersburg, and Paris, and to petition the Governments there to aid him in getting the frontiers of Abyssinia definitely determined and recognised by the Powers most deeply interested. The departure of the Abyssinian Mission, which is to urge this protest in the above-mentioned capitals, has, however, been postponed, as Menelik's confidential European adviser, who is friendly to France, objects to certain details in the instructions. The Mission is to visit Constantinople in order to show openly that Menelik regards the Sultan as the Suzerain of Egypt. That he regards him also as "the friend" of the German Emperor is clear from the fact that the Mission will also visit Berlin, and deliver presents there on its way from St. Petersburg to Paris. It is hoped that it will be possible to induce the Emperor William to view the project with a friendly eye. The Belgians interested in the Congo Free State look forward with anxiety to the execution of Menelik's plans, for they would fain push on to the Nile, but do not wish to break with England any more than with France. It remains, however, to be seen whether King Menelik, or rather, his French and Russian wire-pullers, will not postpone the raising of the Abyssinian question in the manner indicated above, for the raising of the Egyptian question would be an absolutely inevitable consequence, for which neither Russia nor Germany seem to have the slightest inclination at present.

ANOTHER FRENCH ROMANCE.

The *Politique Coloniale*, which lately published the sensational story of a contemplated Diplomatic coalition of the Triple and the Dual Alliance with Turkey to force England out of Egypt, came out on Oct. 5, with another romance of an equally startling character. It gravely asserts that, after negotiations, in which the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople took part, a secret Treaty was concluded between the Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Porte, and Count Leontieff, on behalf of King Menelik, by which Turkey and Abyssinia agreed on a joint action to bring about the independence of Egypt. In a very different spirit, the *Soleil* points out that if the British occupation of Egypt is a grievance to France, the French Government has only itself to blame for it. It says :—

The Government of the Republic has never known its own mind about Egypt. It is a blessing that the wretched populations of the Valley of the Upper Nile and the region of the great lakes should be released from the tyranny of Mahdism and the savage rule of the slave traders ; but it is very sad to think that it is the English who have assumed this civilising work and will reap all the moral and material advantages accruing from it. Everything seemed to point out France as the agent of this humane and civilising undertaking.

M. Millevoye, in the *Patrie* is convinced, on the other hand, that a French expedition has anticipated England on the Upper Nile ; that it has been generously supplied with stores by King Menelik ; that it has been warmly welcomed by the Mahdi, and that, with the aid of Russia and other Powers, the "enemy of Europe" will be speedily brought to book.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE,—OCT. 8.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr A Labondiere, BUCS
Mr W H Le Quesne, B
Mr A R Cumming, MCS
Major H D Olivier, RE
Major M I Gibbs
Capt H F Holland
Capt H D Merewether
Lieut E R J Chitty
Lieut R De L Faunce
Surg-Major R J Baker
Assist-Surgeon W Eates

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr H Luttman-Johnson, BCS, 10 mos
Mr J N D La Touche, B, 3 mos
Mr A Weston, B, 1 mo
Mr E G Barrett, B, 5 mos 3 days
Mr A M F Caccia, B, 3 mos
Mr J A Cave-Brown, B, 2 mos
Mr J S Sherlock-Hubbard, B, 6 mos
Mr C J Hogg, B, 1 year
Mr F K Boyd, Bo, 5 days
Lt-Col C R Phillipps, 2 mos
Lt-Col A L Sinclair, 4 days
Capt B Strachey, 2 mos
Capt C H C Heyman, 14 days
Capt C H Selwyn, 2 mos
Lieut J A Wilson, 6 mos
Sec-Lieut H C Lockhardt, 10 days
Sec-Lieut C C A A Hughes, 2 mos
Sub-Condr G Darkin, till arrival of Dunera

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr P C Lyon, BCS
Mr E G Stanley, B
Mr R A Molloy, B
Mr A J King, B
Br-Gen G C Hogg, CB
Lt-Col A L Sinclair
Major H Melvill
Capt T A Harrison
Capt F H B Commeline
Capt E L Sullivan
Capt F R E Lock
Capt C H C Heyman
Capt R C F Gordon
Capt W D Daunt
Capt H P Lane
Assist-Surg W Eates
Condr J Leather
Sub-Condr C Pottie
Sub-Condr C Howard

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL-MALL, OCT. 5.

19th Hussars—Super Sec Lieut H A Porter to be Second Lieutenant, vice A J Campbell, promoted.

Royal Engineers—The following Brevet Colonels, on completion of five years' service as Regimental Lieutenant-Colonels, are placed on half-pay :—C F O Beresford, W H Purchas, H Jekyll, C M G.

Regimental District—Brevet Col S R P Woodgate, C B, from Lieutenant-Colonel half pay, to be Colonel to command the 4th Regimental District the Kings Own, Royal Lancaster Regt, vice Colonel A F Kidston, C B, retired.

Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Major J R Harlcom Bichards is placed on retired pay.

Royal Fusiliers City of London Regt—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut T K Gaskell is cancelled, that officer having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with an anterior date.

Lincolnshire Regt—Major W G W Hawlin on retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity Capt O A Ivatt to be Major, vice W G W Rawlinson.

Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry—Lieut M N Turner is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Indian Volunteers.

Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regt—The restoration to the Establishment of Super Capt G Harris is vice F H A Swanson, deceased, and not as stated in the "Gazette" of Aug 21, 1897. Super Lieut J A C Gibbs to be Lieutenant, vice P A Turner, appointed Adjutant.

Oxfordshire Light Infantry—Capt G S F Napier is seconded for service on the Staff.

Northamptonshire Regt—The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Sec Lieut E Knatchbull Hugessen is antedated to May 6, 1897, vice A G Thomson, transferred to the Indian Staff Corps.

West India Regt—Capt W B Stansfield to be Major on augmentation.

Staff—Major Gen Sir F W Grenfell, G C M G, K C B, to be a Major General on the Staff to command the Force in Egypt, vice Major Gen C B Knowles, C B, retired Capt and Brevet Major B R Mitford, the East Surrey Regt, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant General, vice Capt W H Sitwell, the Northumber and Fus, who has vacated that appointment.

Army Chaplains Dept—The Rev S W W Wilkin, Chaplain to the Forces Fourth Class, to be Chaplain to the Forces Third Class.

Indian Army—Lt-Gen C S Steward, Madras Cavalry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List ; Major Gen J May C B, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General Col G C Hogg, C B, Bombay Cavalry, to be Major General.

Memoranda—Col H B Lane, C B, on completion of his period of service on the Staff is placed on half pay ; Col J F Caldwell half pay is placed on retired pay Lieut (local Captain in British Central Africa) Manning I S C, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the British Central Africa Protectorate, whilst commanding the Armed Force of the Protectorate.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—W Wilson, to Anson Oct 1.

Lieutenants—F D Arnold Forster, to Champion ; R B Montague, to Mersey Sept 20, H F W Smith, to Latona, Sept 27; W H Calwell, to Victory, additional, for transport duties Oct : 28 M F Berkeley, R N R, to Blake, Oct 4, E F Talbot, to Northampton Oct 7, W Carey, to Jaseur Oct 12, R D Scott, to Pheasant, T A Williams, to Niger, J F A Robins, to Widgeon, E L Tomkinson, to Karrakatta, F W Hanan, to Sparrow, J E Bray, to Widgeon, B O M Davy, to Waterwitch, H W Parker, to Hussar, E B Compton, to Narcissus, O J Prentis, to Camperdown, H C Sterling, to Eclipse, additional, S V Ellis, to Imperieuse, additional, S R S Richards, to Rainbow, C A Rumbulow-Pearse, to Banshee, F R Scarlett, to Rupert, additional, for torpedo-boats, G C A Craufurd, to Amphion, the Hon H Meade, to Iphigenia, W C Castle, to Virago, Oct 1.

Midshipmen—R T Dickson, to Mars, A F J Macdermott, to Jupiter ; F E K Strong and E A D Masterman, to Resolution, Oct 2, F C Fisher and A Begg, to Calliope, and W G Rigg, V is English, and A E Ruxton, to Curacoa, Oct 4, H A S Wollaston, F E Seymour, and W H S Thomson, to Jupiter, T N James, P R Thresher, and S T H Wilton, to Blake, J G P Ingham, A V Whitehead, and J M Willcocks, to Blenheim, F H E Kitchener, and H E Denison, to Resolution, A R Palmer and C S Forbes, to Victorious, Oct 6.

Chief Inspector of Machinery—J Melrose, to Victory, additional Oct 1.

Fleet Engineer—G Osborn, to Warrior Oct 6.

Staff Engineer—S Rawlong, to Conqueror Oct 6.

Engineers—G Attwool, to St George Oct 6, C Banister, to Niger Sept 22, J Richardson, to Prometheus, A P L Dupon, to Vivid, additional Oct 7.

Assistant Engineers—C E J Hammond, to Vivid ; F A Goodwin temporary, to Victory Sept 21 ; A E Drought, to Niger Sept 22 ; H E J Reynolds, to Sparrow Oct 6.

Surgeon—R A Kerby, B A, to Victory, additional undated.

Chaplain and Naval Instructor—The Rev E R Borthwick, to Repulse Oct 5.

Chaplains—The Rev A G Kealy, to Colossus ; the Rev E H Good, to Collingwood ; the Rev A F Rainey, to Calliope Oct 6.

Staff Paymaster—W E E Read, to Calypso Oct 9.

Paymaster—F W J Airey, to Champion Oct 12 ; E H Eldred, to Wildfire Sept 3.

Gunner—J Hayes, to Decoy.

Boatswains—C L Seats a, to Alarm Sept 27 ; S Arscott a, to Renbow Oct 16 ; J J Dixon a, to Vivid Sept 28.

Carpenters—J A Hoskin, to Conqueror ; H P Davey, to Bonaventure ; C S Prynn, to Theseus ; R Cadogan a, to Victory.

Admiralty, Sept 29—Carpenter W H Risso has been promoted to the Rank of Chief Carpenter in her Majesty's Fleet.

Royal Marines—Major and Brevet Lt Col C W R Kitchin retired to be Recruiting Staff Officer, Second Class, at Nottingham.

Oct 1—The following Sub Lieutenants have been promoted to the rank of Lieut in her Majesty's Fleet :—H C Sterling, S R S Richards, C A Rumbulow Pearse, J E Bray, E L Hughes, F R Scarlett, R D Scott, T A Williams, E L B Morgan, J F A Robbins, O A Craufurd, W C Castle, B O M Davy, E B Compton, R Jeffreys, O J Prentis, H W Parker, E L Tomkinson, S V Ellis, F W Hanan, and H or Meade. The Rev A W Rainey, M A, has been appointed a Chaplain in her Majesty's Fleet. In accordance with the provisions of her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870, and Feb 26 1897, Fleet Engineer [illegible] Allen has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Oct 4—In accordance with the provisions of her M[illegible] Orders in Council of Feb 22, 1870, April 30, 1877, July [illegible] and Feb 26, 1897, Fleet Engineer G M'Ewen has been placed on the Retired List of his rank. The following Engineers have been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet, viz :—E F Sparks and W J Hender. In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 27, 1870, Fleet Paymaster T Clayton has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request with permission to assume the rank of Paymaster in Chief.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps—The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery ; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this ? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and health-giving in the world.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR ON INDIAN CURRENCY.

SIR W. H. HOULDSWORTH, M. P., has recently received from Sir David Barbour, formerly Financial Member of Council in the Government of India, the following letter:—

My Dear Houldsworth,—Many thanks for the copy of Lord Farrer's letter to the "Times" on the Indian currency question.

It seems to me he is quite right in saying that the Indian Mints were closed because "the situation was intolerable," but the Indian Government would not have agreed to the closing of the Indian Mints if an international bimetallic agreement could have been secured.

That Government frequently expressed its opinion in favour of an international agreement for the use of silver and gold as standard money at the fixed ratio, and the failure of the Brussels Conference was the turning point in the controversy. Lord Farrer has always used his influence and his pen to prevent the making of an international agreement, and he must not be surprised if bimetallists hold that he and his friends are largely responsible for bringing about the situation which he justly describes as intolerable.

But the practical question of the present time is this—Has the Indian currency experiment up to the present time proved so successful that it should be persevered with even though a satisfactory international agreement could now be secured? I am, at any rate, in agreement with Lord Farrer in not thinking lightly of currency experiments and changes, but I think the most dangerous experiment that could be tried in connection with the standard of value is the transfer of the monetary standard of the world from gold and silver to gold alone, and that, I believe, is the change which Lord Farrer approves and supports. Even if that change is possible it will take a very long time to effect it, and its consequences will not be fully experienced for generations to come.

Dealing, however, with the question immediately before us, it seems to me that the Indian change of standard is still in the experimental stage, and that we have hardly more light on the question of its ultimate success or failure than we had when it was decided to close the Indian Mints to silver. Lord Farrer says that the Indian exchange is about 1s. 4d. at the present time, and draws the inference that if the experiment is allowed to continue it will not be very long before a permanent exchange of 1s. 4d. or upwards is established.

Unfortunately, I draw the opposite conclusions from the fact that the exchange is now a little below 1s. 4d., and hold that before many years we will see another disastrous collapse in the Indian exchange. If the exchange were 1s. 4d. under normal conditions I should be disposed to draw the same conclusion as Lord Farrer, but the conditions do not appear to me to be normal. For some time there has been large borrowing in England by the Indian Council, and large borrowing by railway companies in London to meet expenditure in India.

The drawings of the Indian Council, as announced in the financial statement for the current year, were short of the requirements of the year by quite £7,000,000 or £8,000,000, and so far the actual drawings have not been in proportion to the reduced amount officially announced. For some time the drawings have been wholly suspended, and quite recently the current has been reversed and Rx. 1,000,000 has been sent out to India. As a consequence the exchange has been artificially raised, and a severe reaction is inevitable. In 1893, when the Indian Council ceased to draw bills for a time, the exchange was maintained at 1s. 3½d. When the stimulus ceased it fell to about 1s. 1d. At the present time the artificial stimulus is stronger than it was in 1893, and the exchange is about 1s. 3⅞d. There must be a fall, and it is quite possible that we may see exchange at 1s. 1d. again.

A gold standard can never be maintained in India until there is a large stock of gold in the Indian currency, and when that time arrives, if it ever does, a fresh difficulty will arise—namely, the difficulty of maintaining in the currency a large proportion of coins which are unsuited for circulation.

I do not think it necessary to touch on the deeper question connected with the adoption by India and the world of a single gold standard for deferred payments. What I have said will be sufficient to indicate why I hold that the Indian gold standard is still in the experimental stage.

I would greatly have preferred an international agreement for the use of both gold and silver to the closing of the Indian Mints, and if a satisfactory agreement could be obtained at the present day I would prefer it to the continuance of the present experiment.

I need hardly say that I know nothing of any proposals regarding an international agreement which are said to have been recently made to the Government of this country, and cannot say whether they are such as I would consider satisfactory or not.—I remain, yours very truly,

D. BARBOUR.

THE ASCENT OF MOUNT ST. ELIAS.

THE Duke of the Abruzzi, with the members of his expedition, reached London on Sept. 11. With the exception of the Duke and his aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Cagni, the whole of the party have already left for Italy. All the explorers are in the best of health. On the Duke's arrival a representative of Reuter's Agency, in the course of an interview, obtained the following particulars of the journey:—

The expedition, numbering ten persons in all, left Liverpool on May 24 in the steamer Lucania. It consisted of the Duke of the Abruzzi, who is the nephew of King Humbert; Signor Umberpo Cagni, an officer of the Italian navy and aide-de-camp to the Duke; Chevalier Gonella, president of the Alpine Club of Turin; Chevalier Sella, an eminent mountain photographer; Dr. De Filippe, medical officer; and five guides. The object of the expedition was the ascent of Mount St. Elias and Mount Logan, the summits of which had never been reached. On their arrival in New York the party went straight to San Francisco, whence, after stores had been collected, the journey was continued by steamer via Seattle to Sitka. A number of carriers to convey the baggage across the Alaskan glaciers were collected at Seattle. At Sitka the Duke and his companions changed into a yacht, which was awaiting them, in which they proceeded along the coast to Yakutat Bay. On June 23 the expedition landed on the Alaskan coast at Point Manby, the north-eastern extremity of the bay, and commenced their long and difficult march across the Alaskan glaciers to the Elias Range, travelling with their sledges in a north-easterly direction. The journey was a very difficult one, the soft snow greatly impeding their progress. The work was rendered harder owing to the necessity of frequently unloading the sledges at places where the glaciers were so steep that everything had to be carried. In this way it took thirty-eight days of hard travelling to reach the foot of Mount St. Elias. While crossing the Malaspina Glacier, en route to the mountain, twelve days after leaving the yacht, the Duke's party met the members of the Bryan American Expedition, who were returning. The latter had started some seventeen days before the Italian expedition, with the object of ascending Mount St. Elias, but had not succeeded in doing so. At 3 a.m. on July 30 the Duke and his companions began the ascent of the divide between Mount St. Elias and the lower peaks, and reached that point at half past ten the same morning. Here they remained until 1 a. m. the next day (July 31), when they began the ascent of the peak of Mount St. Elias. The great difficulty experienced by the explorers was in the matter of carrying supplies, and everything had at the last to be rigorously cut down. In ascending Mount St Elias the explorers took with them only two tents, two days' provisions, overcoats and sleeping-bags—the rest was left at the foot of the mountain. The baggage was distributed equally among all the party. The weight of each load varied from 25lb. to 50lb. The ascent of the divide was very arduous. The glaciers were numerous and deep and the gradients exceeding steep. Jumping the crevasses was risky work, and during the journey each member of the party at different times fell into these great fissures, but all were prepared for accidents of this nature, and as every precaution was taken and all of the party were roped together there were happily no casualties. Shortly after midnight the explorers began to scale the remaining 6,000ft. between the divide and the topmost peak of St. Elias, and soon the effect of the highly rarefied air began to tell upon the mountaineers. The difficulty in breathing was so great that the climbers had continually to stop for a few minutes. With the exception of the Duke, Signor Sella, and two of the guides, who, although greatly fatigued, reached the summit in as good a condition as they had started, all the explorers suffered considerably during this midnight climb. The top of the mountain, which was ascertained to be 18,100ft. high, was safely reached at 11.50 a.m., the ascent from the divide (12,400ft.) having occupied exactly eleven hours. The view from the summit was fine beyond description. The atmosphere was marvellously clear; in fact the weather conditions could not have been more favourable. The explorers rested on the summit for an hour and a-half, during which time some very fine photographs were secured. The descent to the divide, during which the Duke and Lieutenant Cagni were roped together, took two and a-half hours. The night was spent at the divide, and the following morning the expedition descended to the foot of the mountain.

Ten days later the coast was reached, and the Duke and his companions re-embarked on their yacht for Sitka, where they arrived six days later. On Aug. 27 the explorers left Seattle and proceeded direct for England.

A FRENCH "CRIME OF PASSION."

THE Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" writes:—Under the presidency of Colonel Ambrosini, the court martial was held on the Municipal Guard Cornell, who stabbed a pretty young dressmaker, to whom he was engaged to be married on the evening of the National Fete, and then tried to commit suicide. The case has attracted considerable attention, and a large crowd gathered at the military prison of the Cherche Midi, and displayed the liveliest interest in this dramatic affair. The girl, whose recovery has been simply wonderful, as her lover ran his bayonet through her body, and she was picked up in the road in a dying state, as was believed, has, since this terrible adventure, forsaken all her coquettish ways. Not only did she address heart-rending petitions to the President of the Republic, the Ministers, and the officers who were to sit on the court martial, but she wrote every day to Cornell letters full of protestations of affection, and she even succeeded in seeing him in his cell by passing herself off as his sister. Certainly the evidence laid before the court showed that the soldier, who was passionately devoted to the fascinating dressmaker, had been excited by her inveterate taste for flirtation to such a pitch of jealousy that he was almost beside himself. By way of attaching her to him he had, at his own initiative, presented her with a document, in which he promised to wed her, and to pay down 1,000 francs if he failed to fulfil his pledge. Jeanne, however, too often neglected to keep her appointments with him, and she was given to chatting with non-commissioned officers, and even with gentlemen, whom she described as captains, so that matters at times grew very complicated. Only a little while before the tragedy was enacted the lovers had had a scene on the Pont des Invalides, and the girl had suggested that they should throw themselves into the river, a proposal which the Municipal Guard at first accepted, but eventually rejected, as he did not wish to disgrace his uniform. Then there had been another incident, after which the love-stricken soldier had contrived to induce the girl to accompany him to the Champ de Mars, where he had cried like a child. Cornell's courtship, in fact, had been rather a melancholy business, but he had remained constant still, and after trying to kill Jeanne he had stabbed himself, and had then thrown himself on his bayonet. All these and other sad details were explained to the officers, and as the prisoner's counsel improved matters by delivering a very touching address, the court allowed itself to be moved, and the Municipal Guard was acquitted.

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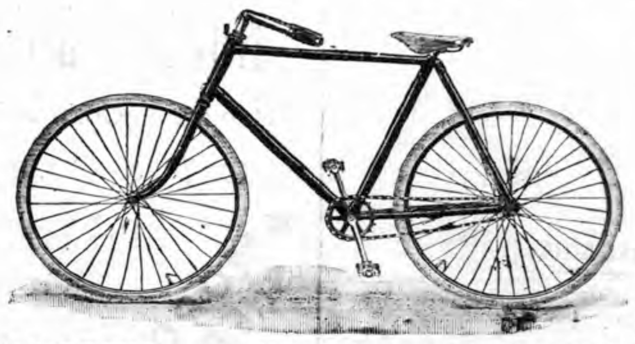

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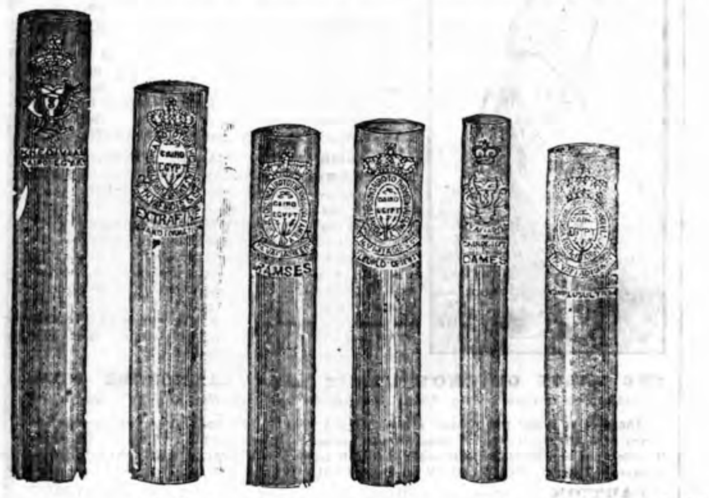

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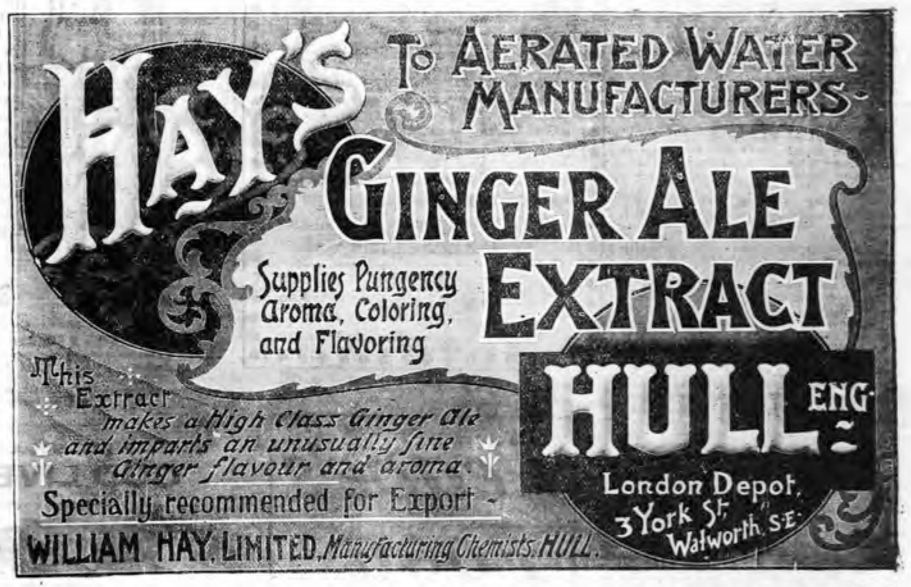
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